ENGLISH ANCESTORS DRAWER 1 EUROPEAN

Thomas Lincoln Family

English Ancestors

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

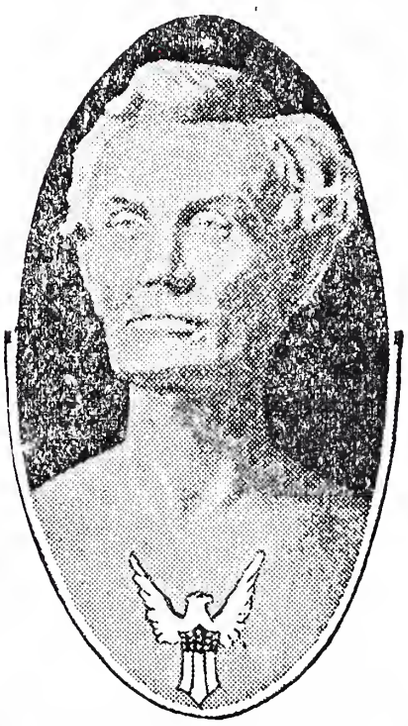
IN ENGLISH CHURCH

Bust of Great American Has Been Placed in Country of His Ancestors.

1915

IN THE parish church of the village of Hingham, in Norfolk, England, near the old cathedral city of Norwich, lived many generations of Lincolns, ancestors of Abraham Lincoln. A bust of the great American, set up in that church by a committee of Americans, is shown with the church. A description of the church by Rev. Milo H. Gates, vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession and secretary of the memorial committee, is as follows:

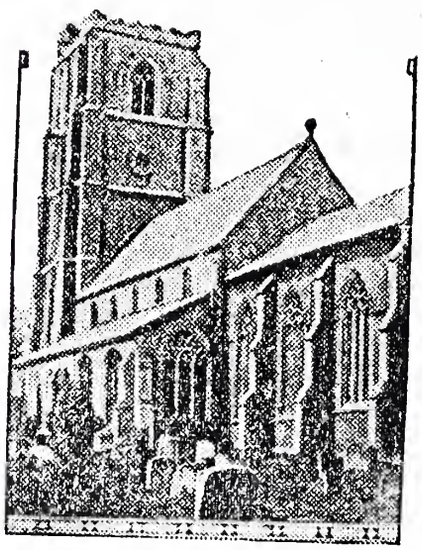
"The building, dedicated to St. Andrews, is constructed of rough flints with free-stone dressings. It consists of a spacious chancel, a nave with clere-story, north and south aisles, and



Bust of Abraham Lincoln.

a battlemented tower 120 feet high, containing a fine chime of eight bells cast originally in 1619, on one of which is inscribed: 'Omnis, sonus, laudet, Dominum.'

"The nave, one of the best examples of fourteenth-century architecture, has five clere-story windows on each side. It is separated from the aisles by pillars resting on quatrefoil columns. Formerly at the east ends of the two aisles were chapels, probably erected early in the fifteenth century. The east window of the south aisle is one of very great beauty, containing a mixture of geometrical and flowing tracery. The other windows to the north were probably once the same, but have since been replaced



Hingham Church.

by perpendicular tracery. The chancel window, 36 feet high and 18 feet wide, is filled with ancient German glass dating back to about 1500. Apart from its historic interest the church is well worth a visit by anyone who is interested in church architecture. For the building is quite the best preserved of its style in England."—New York Evening Post.

J WRIGHT

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1921.

Family Traced Back to English

BY CHARLOTTE WEBSTER JORDAN

DURING the last year the entire country has been following with interest the achievements of every noteworthy Pilgrim descendant, and their name is legion as they are being dragged into the limelight for justifiable exploitation in this their great tercentenary.

Let us then usher in the month in which Lincoln's birthday falls by giving credit to the Puritan colony of Hingham, Mass, one of whose pioneer band, Samuel Lincoln of old Hingham, England, was the fourth great-grandfather of Abraham Lincoln.

This fact was clearly proved eleven years ago in "The Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln," a volume carefully compiled after much researching on both continents by the English and American authors, Lea and Hutchinson. And the fact of this undoubted lineage has been formally accepted by the home land church of St. Andrew's of Hingham, England, in whose registry is the baptismal record of Samuel Lincoln, the pioneer, who, with a band of fellow parishioners, left old Hingham village when archbishop and king announced their determination to complete the work begun by King James and "harry all the Puritans out of England." The name of Lincoln originated in Norfolk county, England, and Abraham Lincoln's English lineage is among the clearest and most perfectly proved pedigrees.

Young Samuel Lincoln and his descendants shared the privations of the Puritan colony, which frequently intermarried with the nearby colonists of Plymouth and later joined forces with them against the Indians, especially in King Philip's war—county neighbors in the old world, county neighbors in the new.

Later on Mordecai Lincoln, Samuel Lincoln's son, migrated from "Ye Free Plantation of New Hingham" to New Jersey, and shortly after moved on to Pennsylvania. Here the family set up a forge and some of the original ironworks are still in existence. In the next century we find them in Virginia, where Abraham Lincoln (the President's grandfather, for whom he was named) was killed by the Indians. Every one is familiar with the Lincoln wanderings from this point—from Virginia to Kentucky, where President Lincoln was born, and on through Indiana to Illinois, where he was living when nominated for the presidency.

* * * *

OLD Hingham Church is naturally very proud of the illustrious descendant of one of its parishioners, and for some years past most cordial relations have existed between this English village of Hingham and its New England daughter of the same name. The very font at which Abraham Lincoln's ancestral great-grandfather, Samuel Lincoln, was baptized in old St. Andrew's has been presented by that venerable church to one of the Puritan churches in Massachusetts.

It is probably the oldest font in use in our country. Other gifts have been exchanged between the two Hinghams, and now comes the culminating memorial, cementing the relationship and proclaiming in as imperishable form as man can devise—in stone, in bronze and in marble—the Puritan lineage of Lincoln the idealist, the liberator, the very spirit of that democracy celebrated this month on Pilgrim day.

It was originally planned to erect this memorial in 1914, as one of the commemorative events marking the completion of the 100 years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. The outbreak of the world war delayed matters until the shadow of the Zeppelin should disappear, and the memorial (a bronze tablet with suitable inscription, with the Volk bust of Lincoln inclosed in a stone frame in architectural conformity with the church interior) was finally set up in the north wall of old St. Andrew's in October. Ambassador Davis unveiled the bust, and the village, with flags and bands and holiday garb, welcomed back to his ancient home their distinguished kinsman from overseas.

As it turned out, the memorial could not have been installed at a more auspicious time or when its message was more sorely needed. It is right that we should honor the Lincoln log cabin, but in this Pilgrim year it is well for us to extend our pilgrimage beyond the log cabin, back to the homeland, where we may read the classic message in its new setting and rejoice in the fact, historically proved and internationally ratified, that the greatest descendant of Puritan lineage is Abraham Lincoln:

> In this parish for many generations lived the Lincolns, ancestors of the American Abraham Lincoln, to whom, greatest of that lineage, many citizens of the United States have erected this memorial in the hope that for all ages between that land and this land and all lands there shall be "Malice toward none, with charity for all."

* * * *

THE original plan for the Lincoln wall tablet was designated by a member of the Yale Art School, the stone frame was approved by the best authorities on church architecture, the inscription was written by the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates of New York, and the marble bust by Volk, made from a life mask of the great emancipator, was selected as the best to place at the side of the tablet. While this bust is not as familiar to us as are the bearded portraits of Lincoln, it is considered by members of his family as the truest likeness, physically and spiritually. Artists and friends are all agreed that it was a perfect reproduction of his face, and greatly beautiful in its humanness and gravity. Of course, marble cannot give "the kindest eyes ever placed in mortal head," but barring that, this Volk bust is undoubtedly the bust for the ages. It is that of a man who has held to his vision and has received time's accolade. As the beckoning new world of freedom was the compelling vision of Lincoln's ancestors, so was the land of freedom for all the vision of their illustrious descendants. Tablet and bust arrived at Old Hingham just as the call to war startled a peaceful world.

Every schoolboy in the United States is, or should be, familiar with the story of the migrations of the Lincoln pioneers from Virginia to Kentucky, where our Abraham Lincoln was born, and on through Indiana to Illinois, where the martyred President lived and is now buried. But few have cared to go beyond that point or have ever heard the interesting story of the ancestral Puritan Lincoln, who left Hingham, England, in 1633-35-37, led by the minister of historic St. Andrews. The band journeyed to Massachusetts, and a few years after the arrival of the Mayflower Pilgrims founded their colony.

Upon this exodus Cotton Mather makes this quaint comment:

> This light (independency), having been by the persecuting prelates put under a bushel was now, by the good Providence of heaven, fetched away into New England, where the good people of our Hingham did rejoice in the light for a season.

The 130 families who thus rescued the light of religious liberty from its bushel extinction left the comfort of well established homes for the frontier edge of an untried continent because they glimpsed the dawn of the government described by the fourth great-grandson of Samuel Lincoln as a "government of the people, by the people, for the people," evincing at the outset that New England independence of spirit which has so largely saped our national institutions.

* * * *

THE attitude of Great Britain toward America's great man of the people has during the last two years found expression in Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln," based largely upon Lord Charnwood's biography, and has helped to intensify the Anglo-American feeling of proprietorship in this plain man, who could so state and carry through his profound belief in the intrinsic worth of the "common people, whom God must have greatly loved, since He made so many of them." While the works of both English authors have undoubtedly done much in cementing that feeling of kinship so essential in our Anglo-Saxon interdependence, it is nevertheless a great pity that so painstaking a work as the Charnwood biography should have been marred by a grave defect whose effects are insidious and far reaching. This defect is a too great reliance upon the sensation-seeking memoirs of Lincoln's jealous-minded ex-partner, Herndon. As well appeal to Clemenceau to laud William II. The Herndon underdrain trickling through the Charnwood biography pollutes many of its pages.

Drinkwater, fortunately, did not cull this rank weed from the Charnwood garden for use in his thoughtful play, "Abraham Lincoln." The chief defect of his drama lies in the fact that, although he has given us an impressive man, he has made him a humorous Lincoln. Perhaps it was too much to have expected from our English cousins a comprehension of Lincoln'

peculiar brand of humor. Then, too, the talented young dramatist during his recent sojourn in the United States learned many things about the friendly, personal influence which our great fellow countryman still exerts upon us. I heard Drinkwater say that he was particularly impressed during the course of his visit by the difference between the British and American attitudes toward national heroes. That while England felt the greatest pride in its heroes of past centuries the American enthusiasm goes out to those within the memory of the living, the still-palpitating tradition, and that the fact that America still looks upon Lincoln as her great and kindly personal friend is but another manifestation of what the dramatist gracefully terms our "genius for friendship."

It is sometimes claimed that a mother country is the last to acknowledge the surpassing merits of her fledglings who have had the temerity to forsake the home nest; but the recent memorial celebration at Old Hingham effectually dispels any such claim. For this was not the first time that Anglo-American reciprocity of feeling had been demonstrated between the church of Hingham, England, and its namesake in the new world. Some years before the home village had exchanged with "Ye Free Plantation of New Tingham," as its settlers were quaintly styled, various gifts strengthening the bond between the two Hinghams.

* * * *

WHEN New Hingham celebrated its 275th anniversary, Old Hingham sent as a corner stone for its proposed memorial tower one of its most ancient landmarks, a large block of flint that for centuries had stood in the Old Hingham market place, where it was probably used as a mounting stone and was undoubtedly known to the forefathers (whose names are now engraved upon it) before they left for America. This old home memento was formally presented by Ambassador Bryce in the name of the English villagers, their Puritan descendants reciprocating by sending a block of New England granite to replace the familiar landmark. To the old meeting house of the first parish in the plantation, widely known as "the Old Ship Church," "gathered" in 1638 and built in 1681 the oldest unaltered place of public worship now in use in the United States, and to the churches springing up around it old St. Andrew's has sent many interesting things. Among them are a silver communion set, a chair and lectern which had done duty in the old church. And, lastly, in 1890, the original font, probably the oldest font now in the United States, where five generations of Lincolns (including Samuel Lincoln, the pioneer in 1619) were baptized, was presented to the Massachusetts church by the rector and people of Hingham, England.

Now the settler's decendants have made their return to their mother church and have celebrated the return of peace by setting up the Lincoln memorial at Old Hingham. Under the efficient management of its rural dean, chairman of the reception committee, the well organized ceremonial in honor of Abraham Lincoln was most delightfully carried through. The morning of October 15, 1919, the date of the services, the bells were pealing merrily, bands were playing, motor parties were arriving from the county ends, motion picture cameras were clicking briskly and bunting mingled with the Stars and Stripes was floating from every available perch. Through a living avenue of school children waving hundreds of little United States flags and escorted by the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, mobilized as a guard of honor, the members of the unveiling party passed into the old church, where more than 1,000 people were awaiting the ceremony.

The bishop's sermon, based on the text, "The vision is yet for the appointed time. Though it tarry, wait for it," was a forceful plea for the realization of our vision of a league of nations. Immediately after the singing of "All People That On Earth Do Dwell," our ambassador, John Davis, unveiled the marble bust of the liberator President and paid him a glowing tribute.

After the band of the 1st Norfolk Battalion had played the British national anthem, followed by our "Star Spangled Banner," healths were drunk to the King of England and the President of the United States. The speeches by the Earl of Leicester, lord lieutenant of the county, and the various other dignitaries were delivered and received with much ardor, undampened by the sudden patter of raindrop, and Canon Upcher, the able chairman, brought the meeting to a close by proposing a toast to the village and thanks to the donors of the gift.

* * * *

THEN came the informal feature of the day, afternoon tea at the rectory, where seventy people enjoyed the social hour and refreshment most charmingly dispensed in a typically gracious setting.

Looking back upon the recent Hingham celebration and all that it stands for, we wonder if it were not better, after all, that this ceremonial should have been delayed until after the war. While the memorial was reposing underneath the parish church and the Drinkwater play was representing the spirit of the Lincoln epic, the spirit of international kinship had been making such rapid progress that the later placing of the great protagonist in permanent form in the homeland church not only marked a genuinely happy event, but accentuated the cordiality for which the two countries have been gradually prepared, tending to divert their minds from war's revulsion to one of the really potent after-war messages of history.

While our war-bruised world is waiting for time's illuminating, healing perspective, we cannot do better than hold fast to the friendly ties at hand and work for the realization of the hope expressed in Lincoln's simple, sympathetic words now graven upon the memorial tablet in the old home church at Hingham, England.

In This Parish for Many Generations
LIVED THE LINCOLNS
Ancestors of the American
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
To Whom, Greatest of that Lineage,
Many Citizens of the United States
Have Erected this Memorial
In the Hope That for All Ages Between That Land and This Land
and All Lands
There Shall Be
Malice Toward None
With Charity For All

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH IN HINGHAM, WHERE FIVE GENERATIONS OF LINCOLN'S ANCESTORS WERE BAPTIZED, MARRIED AND BURIED.

a "government of the people, by the people, for the people," evincing at the outset that New England independence of spirit which has so largely saped our national institutions.

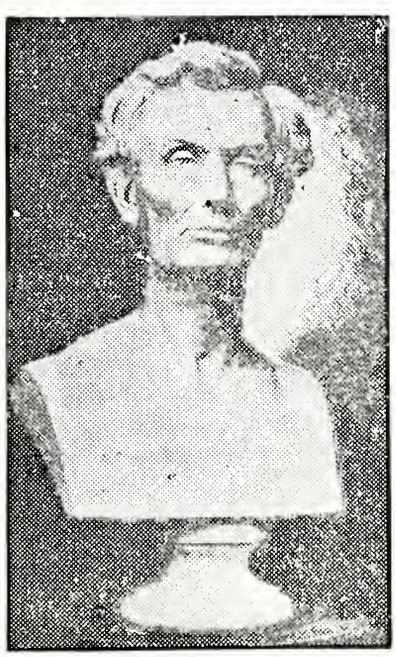
* * * *

THE attitude of Great Britain toward America's great man of the people has during the last two years found expression in Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln," based largely upon Lord Charnwood's biography, and has helped to intensify the Anglo-American feeling of proprietorship in this plain man, who could so state and carry through his profound belief in the intrinsic worth of the "common people, whom God must have greatly loved, since He made so many of them." While the works of both English authors have undoubtedly done much in cementing that feeling of kinship so essential in our Anglo-Saxon interdependence, it is nevertheless a great pity that so painstaking a work as the Charnwood biography should have been marred by a grave defect whose effects are insidious and far reaching. This defect is a too great reliance upon the sensation-seeking memoirs of Lincoln's jealous-minded ex-partner, Herndon. As well appeal to Clemenceau to land William II. The Herndon underdrain trickling through the Charnwood biography pollutes many of its pages.

Drinkwater, fortunately, did not cull this rank weed from the Charnwood garden for use in his thoughtful play, "Abraham Lincoln." The chief defect of his drama lies in the fact that, although he has given us an impressive man, he has made him a humorous Lincoln. Perhaps it was too much to have expected from our English cousins a comprehension of Lincoln's gifts strengthening the bond between the two Hinghams.

* * * *

WHEN New Hingham celebrated its 275th anniversary, Old Hingham sent as a corner stone for its proposed memorial tower one of its most ancient landmarks, a large block of flint that for centuries had stood in the Old Hingham market place, where it was probably used as a mounting



THE VOLK BUST OF LINCOLN.

or of Abraham Lincoln was most delightfully carried through. The morning of October 15, 1919, the date of the services, the bells were pealing merrily, bands were playing, motor parties were arriving from the county ends, motion picture cameras were clicking briskly and bunting mingled with the Stars and Stripes was floating from every available perch. Through a living avenue of school children waving hundreds of little United States flags and escorted by the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, mobilized as a guard of honor, the members of the unveiling party passed into the old church, where more than 1,000 people were awaiting the ceremony.

The bishop's sermon, based on the text, "The vision is yet for the appointed time. Though it tarry, wait for it," was a forceful plea for the realization of our vision of a league of nations. Immediately after the singing of "All People That On Earth Do Dwell," our ambassador, John Davis, unveiled the marble bust of the liberator President and paid him a glowing tribute.

After the band of the 1st Norfolk Battalion had played the British national anthem, followed by our "Star Spangled Banner," healths were drunk to the King of England and the President of the United States. The speeches by the Earl of Leicester, lord lieutenant of the county, and the various other dignitaries were delivered and received with much ardor, undampened by the sudden patter of raindrop, and Canon Upcher, the able chairman, brought the meeting to a close by proposing a toast to the village and thanks to the donors of the gift.

* * * *

THEN came the informal feature of the day, afternoon tea at the rectory, where seventy people enjoyed the social hour and refresh-

ment most charmingly dispensed in a typically gracious setting.

Looking back upon the recent Hingham celebration and all that it stands for, we wonder if it were not better, after all, that this ceremonial should have been delayed until after the war. While the memorial was reposing underneath the parish church and the Drinkwater play was representing the spirit of the Lincoln epic, the spirit of international kinship had been making such rapid progress that the later placing of the great protagonist in permanent form in the homeland church not only marked a genuinely happy event, but accentuated the cordiality for which the two countries have been gradually prepared, tending to divert their minds from war's revulsion to one of the really potent after-war messages of history.

While our war-bruised world is waiting for time's illuminating, healing perspective, we cannot do better than hold fast to the friendly ties at hand and work for the realization of the hope expressed in Lincoln's simple, sympathetic words now graven upon the memorial tablet in the old home church at Hingham, England:

In This Parish for Many Generations
LIVED THE LINCOLNS
Ancestors of the American
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
To Whom, Greatest of that Lineage,
Many Citizens of the United States
Have Erected this Memorial
In the Hope That for All Ages Between That Land and This Land
and All Lands
There Shall Be
Malice Toward None
With Charity For All

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1921.

Lincoln's Inn Celebrates Five Hundredth Anniversary

Old English Law School, Famed in History and Literature, Began Its Existence in the Suburbs of London in Tudor Days. It Was One of the Four Inns of Court Whose Traditions Run Contemporaneous Only With the Rise and Development of English Law.

WHEN England stages an anniversary, a mere century counts for little. Things that happened fifty or a hundred years ago are quite modern events over there and hardly worthy of much memorial fuss or ceremony. But when some institution remains still functioning after five hundred years it begins to be considered worthy of some public attention, and so Lincoln's Inn, one of the most famous of the old inns of court, comes in, beginning during the past month and extending through the present, for a semi-millennial anniversary which is being celebrated with much formality of wig and gown by the "Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn," whose records run back to the time of the Tudors. Not that Lincoln's Inn is merely 500 years old—it could probably add another century to its actual existence as a legal society, but the particular event now being commemorated is the acquisition of its present site by the society. Its existing records, called "The Black Books," began in 1422, but its "Admission Register" shows that it had members long before that date.

Familiar to all Londoners by sight are the stately buildings and beautiful gardens of Lincoln's Inn, hemmed in by Chancery Lane on the east, Holborn on the north, Lincoln's Inn Fields on the west and the royal courts of justice on the south, while to the readers of Charles Lamb's essays and Dickens's "Bleak House" the world over, the place is endeared by many literary memories. It was here that Lamb, who had lodgings in the neighborhood, wandered for a mere sight of the old "Benchers" coming and going to their temple haunts, and the place is forever associated with the queer characters that clustered around the interminable case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, which made some reformatory history for the chancery courts, though it was only a figment of the novelist's brain. The very name of Lincoln's Inn conjures up pictures of little Miss Flite, with her bundle of papers, who was always going to get a judgment—"on judgment day"—of Conversation Kenge, that master of language and court costs, and of the solemn Tulkinghorn, the depository of the chancery's secrets of all England.

AN ANCIENT SCHOOL OF LAW.

Lincoln's Inn is one of four "Inns of Court"—the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn—which have been the universities of legal learning, tradition and practice since the days of Edward I. Originally the learned in the law of England were drawn from the clergy, the justices of the king's courts being bishops, abbots and the like. But in 1207 the clergy were prohibited from acting in the temporal courts, and with a commission issued by Edward I in 1290, the foundation of the present inns was established by an order of the crown directing that "students of the law, apt and eager, should be brought from the provinces and placed in proximity to the king's courts of law now fixed by Magna Charta at Westminster." These students were located in what became known as the inns of court and chancery, and were the earliest settled places in England for the study of the law. In these inns of court and chancery, thus constituted, according to an old law writer, Fortescue, "the students not only studied the laws and divinity, but further learned to dance, sing and play instrumental music, so that these hostels, being nurseries or seminaries of the court, were therefore called inns of court.

Under the shadow of these four original inns of court, numerous subordinate societies were mainatined, whose names are familiar to readers of English historical and fictional literature. With the Inner Temple were associated Clifford's Inn and Clement's Inn; with the Middle Temple, the New Inn; with Gray's Inn, the Staple's Inn and Barnard's Inn; and with Lincoln's Inn, Furnival's and Thavie's inns. The members of an inn of court consisted—and still consist of benchers, barristers and students. The benchers are today, as they were in the old time, the governing bodies of the inns and are self-elected senior members, designated as "masters of the bench." From the earliest times there has always been an interchange of fellowship between the four houses, though the alliance is closest between the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn and between the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

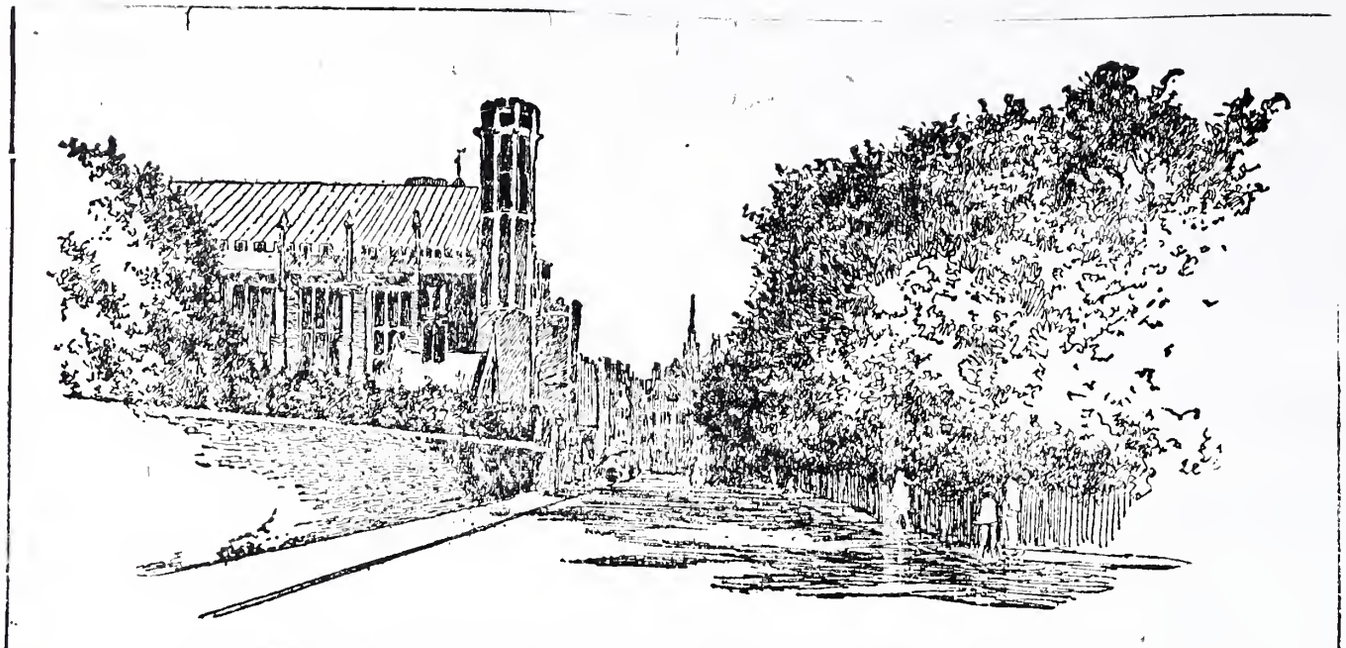
FOUNDED IN 1422.

Lincoln's Inn, whose quincentenary is now being celebrated, occupies the site of the ancient palace of Ralph Neville, bishop of Chichester, who was lord high chancellor to Henry III, and of the old monastery of the Black Friars in Holborn, granted to Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who built thereon his town house or inn and sent his name down the centuries attached to the place. It was this earl of Lincoln who brought teachers and students of law to the original colony in Thavie's Inn which stood close to his manor house and when these legal pioneers went in 1422 from Thavie's and Furnival's Inns to the palace of the bishop of Chichester they took the name of their society with them and their new abode became Lincoln's Inn. In the early centuries this old home of the law students and practitioners of England was in the outskirts of London town—placed there, it was said, designedly to remove the students from the noise and the temptations of the city. It was so far away from the heart of the city that it became a favorite camping ground and resort of the gypsies and jugglers and wrestlers who came to attend the fairs. Duels used to be fought in the neighboring fields and one or two notable executions were held there as late as 1683. Today Lincoln's Inn is almost in the heart of London.

The Bishop's Palace—the original home of the society of Lincoln's Inn—no longer stands, but many of the buildings dating back to Tudor times still remain well preserved and picturesque in their antiquity. The gateway facing Chancery Lane was built in 1518 when Cardinal Wolsey was chancellor of the inn and the treasurer was Sir Thomas Lovell, who contributed largely to the cost. The houses in New Square were built in the reign of Charles II, and the Old Hall, which may be seen through the archway leading into the court from Chancery Lane, was built in the twenty-second year of Henry VII. It was in this Old Hall that the "Revels" were held in ancient days, when the "Lord of Misrule" was given sway and wigs and gowns were laid aside while benchers and students and sometimes visiting kings mingled in the gay dances and the drinking bouts. Pepys tells of a "Revel" held in King Charles II's time at which the merry monarch was present and of a second visit of that king, with his brother, the duke of York, and the duke of Monmouth, when all were admitted members of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn. The king's signature is still to be seen on the books of the inn. The chapel of the inn was built by Inigo Jones and there is a tradition, though its truth is doubted, that Ben Jonson, the bricklayer-dramatist, helped to lay some of its brick.

FAMOUS NAMES ON ITS ROLLS.

The modern note is struck in the new hall and library, a pile of red brick rising among green lawns and overlooking the ancient buildings around it. This was completed in 1845 and formally opened in that year by Queen Victoria. The Lincoln's Inn Society has one of the most valuable collections of books and manuscripts in England. Many of them were bequeathed to the society by Sir Matthew Hale and are deposited in the rooms opening from the library hall. They exceed sixty thousand in number, and the law library is one of the most complete in the country. It contains many important works on history and antiquities. The library is the oldest institution of its kind in England, dating back to 1497. Here are to be found "The Black Books" of the society, as the records are called, in charge of a special "keeper of the Black Books." Many of the early books are in their original oak bindings. Here are to be found among the membership rolls some of the most famous names in old English history and literature. Within the walls of the old inn Sir Thomas More dreamed of his "Utopia." At "No. 13" from 1645



LINCOLN'S INN HALL AND LIBRARY, SHOWING LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS (RIGHT) NOW A PUBLIC PARK.

to 1650 lived John Thurloe, Oliver Cromwell's secretary, and in his chambers, it is said, was discussed a plot to seize the Stuart prince, afterward Charles II. In the same room, while the plot was under discussion, sat Thurloe's assistant, young Morland, who pretended to be asleep and who afterward disclosed the plot and saved the young prince's life. There is a tradition that Cromwell himself had chambers in the inn, but his name does not appear in the registers of the "Black Book," though the name of his son, Richard, is recorded as having been admitted a student in the reign of Charles I. Sir Thomas More's grandfather was a butler of Lincoln's inn, a fact which is said to account for the "*non celebri sed honesta natus*" inscription in his epitaph.

Among the earliest distinguished members of Lincoln's Inn were Sir John Fortesque, Lambard and Spelman, the antiquarians, the learned John Selden, Noy, Charles I's attorney general; Lenthall, the Cromwellian speaker and the great Lord Chancellor Egerton, and in the later periods down to recent years appear the names of Lord Mansfield, the father of commercial law, Brougham, Cottenham, St. Leonard, Campbell, Hatherley, Cranworth, Cairns, Selborne, Herschel, Russell of Killowen and Haldane, all names famous in the law whose student days were spent in the inn. Six prime ministers of England are numbered amongst its pupils—Pitt, Addington, Canning, Spencer, Percival and Asquith.

Lincoln's Inn gardens, which have been much curtailed by the building of the new hall and library, were accustomed walks of the literary men of other days, and numerous references to them are to be found in English literature. They were a favorite haunt of Pepys, the diarist, who wrote in 1663, "To Lincoln's Inn, to see the new garden which they are making, which will be very pretty, and then to the walk under the chapel by agreement." Dean Swift's "Isaac Bickerstaff" also loved to saunter there, as recorded in one of Dick Steele's Tatler papers: "Into Lincoln's Inn walks Isaac Bickerstaff sometimes went instead of the tavern and a solitary walk in the garden of Lincoln's Inn was a favor indulged in by several of the benchers, Isaac's intimate friends, grown old with him in this neighborhood." The whole atmosphere of the place and its neighborhood in Dickens's early days is reflected in his "Bleak House," though Dickens cherished no romantic notions about the old inns or its inhabitants of his period.

LINCOLN STATUE PLAN RECALLS NORFOLK SIRES

Lincolns Numerous There —President's Family Now Believed From Norwich

C.S. MONITOR 1-6-1928

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORWICH—The wish of many citizens of Norwich to possess a memorial to Abraham Lincoln has come a step nearer by the formation of a committee to consider the sculptor, site, and other matters. It has already been stated by the promoters of the scheme that funds will be sent by many Americans of East Anglian descent, so that the memorial will be more than a merely local expression.

Lincoln's Norfolk ancestry suggests some interesting speculations. Until quite recently it was generally supposed that Samuel Lincoln, the original ancestor who emigrated to America in 1637 with his master, Francis Lawes, the weaver, was born in Hingham. Messrs. Lea and Hutchinson, in their "Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln," published in 1909, definitely came to this conclusion, basing it on the evidence that a Samuel Linclon was baptized in Hingham church in 1622.

Many Lincolns Now in Norfolk

Later research, however, throws some considerable doubt on this theory. Walter Rye, the well-known Norfolk antiquary, emphatically denies it. He points out that according to this idea Samuel must have been 15 when he emigrated. As a matter of fact he gave his age as 18, which would bring his birth to 1618-19, and not 1622. This would agree with the statement that when he passed on in 1690 he was 71 and it is interesting to note that Mr. Rye's conclusions are supported by Dr. Barton, the American biographer of Lincoln.

Mr. Rye's inquiries have led him over a wide field and upon many false scents. Hingham, Swanton Morley, Norwich, and even Wymondham have been put forward as Samuel Lincoln's birthplace. It must be realized that very real difficulties stand in the way of further research. The name Lincoln is still common in Norfolk; it can be found or traced in most parishes, and appears in the Roll of Honor for those who fell in the Great War.

But Mr. Rye puts forward the theory that Samuel was born in Norwich, identifying him with a branch of the Lincoln family living in, or at least near, St. Andrew's Norwich. At all events Hingham is no longer regarded as his birthplace. Where he was born, however, has yet to be definitely proved.

32 From Norfolk on Mayflower

The plan, of course, has not come into being solely because of the visits of many Americans to Norwich; nor because of the very widespread respect in which Lincoln is held throughout England. The reasons are more various and pressing.

Ever since the seventeenth century Norfolk has, as it were, launched out in the direction of Amrica. It has learned to look toward the United States for a reflection of its own religious and ethical characteristics.

Nor has America, on her part, been slow to return this feeling, if the frequent gestures of friendship are to be taken as a criterion. The two Hinghams have exchanged gifts. Hingham Church in Norfolk has a bust of Lincoln. The sister cities of Norwich have sent greetings, and it will probably not be long before they organize visits of an official kind. It seems eminently fitting that they should.

That there should be 32 Norfolk emigrants on the Mayflower is not altogether surprising. Norfolk was a stronghold of Puritanism, and therefore was also the natural ground for persecution by the prevalling church. America offered an escape from all this; nay, more, freedom and encouragement for men wishing to worship according to their conscience.

The emigrations to America from Norfolk have been numerous, the most notable one being that led by Robert Peck, which founded the sister Hingham. The independent religious attitude of Norfolk and East Anglia in general made it inevitable that other families should follow.

APPLEBY, LEICESTERSHIRE.—Another of the old English ancestral homes is marked down for demolition, Appleby Hall, that is, situated in the old world Leicestershire village of Appleby Parva. It belonged to the Moore family for over 325 years. Here was born Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor of London in 1681, who founded and endowed Appleby Grammar School in 1697, believed to be the only one for which Sir Christopher Wren was the architect. This school, which is large, is still standing, and in a good state of preservation. Up to about thirty years ago it was a noted Grammar School in the county for the education of the sons of gentlemen and well-to-do tradesmen, and many of its scholars made their mark in different walks of life both at home and abroad. It is the one for which Dr. Johnson made application while he was usher at a school in Bosworth, and failed to get for lack of a University degree.

A. A. Flashbourne.

ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—A footnote to the biographical sketch of Abraham Lincoln in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' 11th edn., says that the President's first American ancestor was Samuel Lincoln (*c.* 1619-1690), son of Edward Lincoln, gent. of Hingham, Norfolk, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637 as an apprentice to a weaver. But the name of the weaver is not disclosed. Can it be shown that Samuel was the son of Edward? A difficulty occurs in explaining how an apprentice could be expected to accompany his master across the seas: as the law governing apprentice deeds stood in 1637 he could not be compelled to do so. Now Samuel Lincoln's master was Francis Lawes, born at Norwich and admitted to the freedom of Norwich in 1617 as a worsted weaver (Lea and Hutchison, 'Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln.'). Again, it does not seem clear that Samuel Lincoln went from Hingham, in spite of the statement of Daniel Cushing, a Hingham man who knew Samuel, that he went from Hingham in England to Hingham, Massachusetts. What Cushing probably meant was that Samuel was connected with a family that originally resided at Hingham.

The register of Samuel's baptism at Hingham has not been found, but in the register of Wymondham, with which in many ways the Lincoln family were connected, Mr. Walter Rye discovered a very peculiar entry very clearly written, which reads thus: "1618. Samuel (———) son of Frauncis (———) bapt. 8 Oct." The brackets indicate blanks. Now the date of Samuel Lincoln's birth, as shown on the licence to emigrate and also on his tombstone, is 1618/19, and the Lawes family were at that time settled at Wymondham. From these known facts Mr. Rye has suggested that the complete baptismal entry should read: "Samuel (Lincoln bastard) son of Frauncis (Lawes)" and that when the parchment transcript was made the words in brackets were omitted to spare the feeling of the Lawes family.

Mr. Rye thinks, if his suggestion be correct, it would account for the fact of Samuel accompanying his master, in other words, his father, to America.

(See *History Teachers' Miscellany*, Vol. iv. 1926).

H. Askew.

Spennymoor.

EDMOND HALLEY, JUN., SURGEON R.N. (see 9 S. xi. 464; 10 S. ii. 88, 177, 224).—The abbreviation "pts.," in the margin of the index to register Spurway (1740), in connection with Surgeon Halley's will might warrant the inference that he had died abroad or, perhaps, at sea (10 S. viii. 45). In the same place appears also "Kent," indicating that his residence was in Kent, presumably at Greenwich (*cf. the Home Counties Magazine*, xiii. 240).

The log-books of the ships Dursley and Bristol (1739–1740), to which he had been assigned, did not, upon examination, develop any entry of his name (*ibid.*).

The pension rolls in the Admiralty archives, Public Record Office, give 7 Feb., 1740/1 as the date of death of Surgeon Halley. This date is identical with that of his seeming landing (?alive or dead), from the Bristol, at Portsmouth (10 S. ii. 225).

His name has not been found in the parish records of Greenwich. Is it not just possible that he may have been buried in one of the cemeteries at Portsmouth? (4 S. xi. 375.)

Perhaps we should picture him as having been on detached shore duty, in the Royal Garrison Hospital, at Portsmouth, which served both naval and military patients (*ibid*).

I would be glad to have the address of a local historian at Portsmouth. Can any reader so oblige me?

Eugene F. McPike.

The English Memorial to Lincoln is Little Known to Americans

Topical Press, London, and London & N. E. Ry.

IN · THIS · PARISH · FOR · MANY · GENERATIONS
LIVED · THE · LINCOLNS
ANCESTORS · OF · THE · AMERICAN

ABRAHAM · LINCOLN

TO · HIM · GREATEST · OF · THAT · LINEAGE
MANY · CITIZENS · OF · THE · UNITED · STATES
HAVE · ERECTED · THIS · MEMORIAL
IN · THE · HOPE · THAT · FOR · ALL · AGES
BETWEEN · THAT · LAND · AND
THIS · LAND · AND · ALL · LANDS
THERE · SHALL · BE
"MALICE · TOWARD · NONE
WITH · CHARITY · FOR · ALL"

—Inscription below the bust of Lincoln in Hingham Church

AMID the fertile lowlands of Norfolk is Hingham, a typical English hamlet with cottages grouped around a broad green and crowned by a picturesque church. Year after year leaves no impression here. Indeed, the most noticeable addition within the last century appears to be a small crop of wireless poles which have recently appeared rather surreptitiously, as though realizing their own incongruity.

From the nearest railroad station (Kimberley Park, near the cathedral city of Norwich) it is a pleasant walk to the village where from humble surroundings came the ancestors of Abraham Lincoln.

In 1543 there died at Hingham one Robert Lincoln, a gentleman in comfortable though not affluent circumstances. There is evidence that the Lincolns had come from Hautbois, near the now famous yachting resort of Wrexham, and some historians claim that the Thomas de Lingcole, whose gift in 1298 is mentioned on a mural tablet in the church of St. Mary Coslany at Norwich, was an ancestor of the Hingham family; but the similarity of names is very slender evidence. Robert Lincoln of Hingham is the first known progenitor of the President's family.

This Robert was succeeded by a son of the same name, who in turn was followed by Richard Lincoln. Richard was much married; his eldest son, Edward, found himself with little of this world's goods. In spite of Edward's poverty, he also had a large family, his sixth son, Samuel, migrating to America in 1637.

Obscurity largely veils the fortunes of Samuel, his son and grandson. A great-grandson moved to Virginia. The next descendant, in 1785, was killed by Indians in Kentucky. At this time his son, Thomas, was five years old. He grew up ignorant, restless, but kind of heart; when in 1806 he was married to Nancy Hanks he was unable to read and write. From the shiftless Thomas, now farmer, now carpenter, and his wife sprang the greatest president of the United States.

His fame is not forgotten in the native village of the Lincolns. To this day an annual service is held in the picturesque, flint-walled Hingham church in memory of Abraham Lincoln, and a striking bust of him occupies an honorable niche inside the building.

NOMAD MAY 1928

Lincolns of 16th Century Lived In Village of Hingham, England

Earliest Known Ancestor of President Died There in 1543; Massachusetts Emigrant Weaver Founder of Family in America; Hamlet Holds Memorial

Amid the fertile lowlands of Norfolk is the village of Hingham, a typical English hamlet with quaint cottages grouped around a broad green, crowned by a picturesque church. Year after year passes and leaves no impression here—indeed, the most noticeable addition within the last century appears to be a small crop of wireless poles which have recently appeared rather surreptitiously, as though realizing their own incongruity.

From the nearest railroad station (Kimberly Park, near the cathedral city of Norwich) it is a pleasant walk to the village, but few of the travelers who pass through the station give so much as a moment's thought to it. Yet for those citizens of the United States who are interested in the history of their nation Hingham is a village which should not be omitted from the itinerary of any European tour, for from these humble surroundings came the ancestors of Abraham Lincoln.

Family Traced to 1543

In 1543 there died at Hingham one Robert Lincoln, a gentleman in comfortable though not affluent circumstances, and it is from him that we may trace the descent of the Civil War President. There is evidence that the Lincolns came from Hautbois, near the now famous yachting resort of Wroxham, and some historians assert that the Thomas de Lingcole, whose gift in 1298 is mentioned on a mural tablet in the Church of St. Mary Coslany at Norwich, was an ancestor of the Hingham family, but the similarity of names is very slender evidence, and it is Robert Lincoln of Hingham who must be regarded as the first definitely known progenitor of the President's family.

Robert Lincoln was succeeded by a son of the same name, who, in fact, was followed by Richard Lincoln. Richard was much married; in fact, he left practically all his property to his fourth wife and her children, consequently his eldest son, Edward, found himself with very little of this world's goods. In spite of Edward's poverty he had a large family, and the difficulty of earning a good living in England was no doubt the cause of his sixth son, Samuel, emigrating to America in 1637. Samuel Lincoln worked as a weaver at Hingham, Mass., attracted, no doubt, by the fact that several other emigrants from his own village had already settled there.

Descendants Moved Southward

Obscurity largely veils his subsequent fortunes, but his son and grandson were connected in some way with the iron founding industry; the grandson, Mordecai, moved to Chester County, Pennsylvania, and his son, John Lincoln, went to Rockingham, Va.

The next descendant was killed by Indians in Kentucky in 1783. At the time of his death his son, Thomas, was five years old, and the latter grew up ignorant and restless. When in 1806 he was married to Nancy Hanks he was unable even to read and write, but his wife was of a superior station and intellect.

From the shiftless Thomas, now farmer, now carpenter, and his wife, who would have prophesied that there would have sprung the great President? Their son, Abraham Lincoln, was born on February 12, 1809, at Rock Spring Farm, Hodgenville, Ky.

It is gratifying to find that a family which achieved such fame is not forgotten in its native village, for to this day an annual service is held in the picturesque flint-walled Hingham church in memory of Abraham Lincoln, and a striking bust of him, presented by American citizens, occupies a niche inside the building.

N. Y. Herald Tribune 2-11-29

Emancipator's Forbears Came From Hingham, Eng

Amid the fertile lowlands of Norfolk is the village of Hingham, a typical English hamet, with quaint cottages grouped around a broad green, crowned by a picturesque church. Year after year passes by and leaves no impression here—indeed, the most noticeable addition within the last century appears to be a small crop of wireless poles, which have recently appeared rather surreptitiously, as though realizing their own incongruity.

From the nearest railroad station (Kimberly Park, L. N. E. R., near the cathedral city of Norwich) it is a pleasant walk to the village, but few of the travelers who pass through the station give so much as a moment's thought to it. Yet for those citizens of the United States who are interested in the history of the great Nation, Hingham is a village which should not be omitted from the itinerary of any European tour, for from these humble surroundings came the ancestors of the great American President, Abraham Lincoln.

In 1543 there died at Hingham one Robert Lincoln, a gentleman in comfortable though not affluent circumstances, and it is from this Robert that we may trace the descent of the great President. There is evidence that the Lincolns came from Hautbois, near the now famous yachting resort of Wroxham, and some historians claim that the Thomas de Lingcole, whose gift in 1298 is mentioned on a mural tablet in the Church of St Mary Plany at Norwich, was an ancestor of the Hingham family, but the similarity names is very slender evidence and it is Robert Lincoln of Hingham whom we must regard as the first definitely-known progenitor of the President's family.

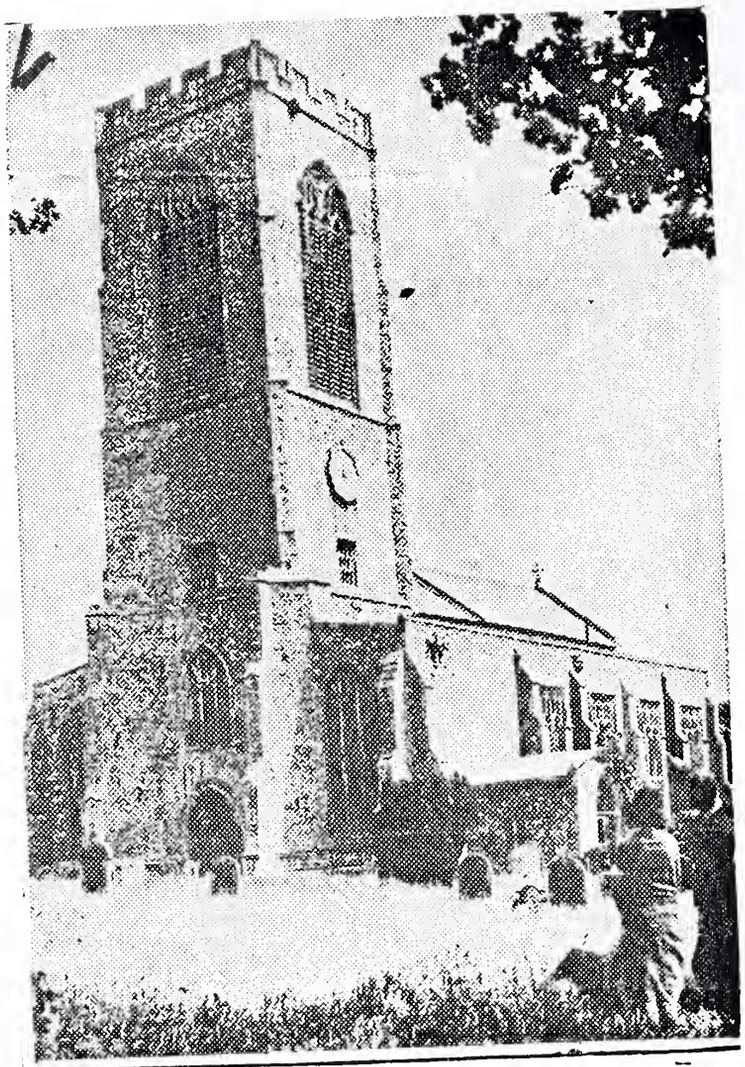
This Robert was succeeded by a son of the same name who, in turn, was followed by Richard Lincoln. Richard was much married. In fact, he left practically all his property to his fourth wife and her children, consequently his eldest son, Edward, found himself with very little of this world's goods. In spite of Edward's poverty he had a large family, and the difficulty of earning a good living in England was no doubt the cause of his sixth son, Samuel, emigrating to America in 1637. He worked as a weaver at Hingham, Mass, attracted, no doubt, by the fact that several other emigrants from his own village had already settled there.

Obscurity largely veils his subsequent fortunes, but his son and grandson were connected in some way with the iron founding industry; the grandson, Mordecai, transferred his activities to Chester County, Penn, but his son, John Lincoln, again removed, this time to Rockingham, Va. The next descendant met with a tragic fate, for in 1785 he was killed by Indians in Kentucky. At the time of his death his son, Thomas, was 5 years old, and he grew up ignorant and restless, but kind of heart, when in 1806 he was married to Nancy Hanks he was unable even to read and write. But his wife was of far superior character and intellect.

Hingham Does Not Forget

From the shiftless Thomas, now farmer, now carpenter, and his wife, who would have prophesied that there would have sprung the greatest President of the United States? Yet, on Feb 12, 1809, at Rock Spring Farm, Hodgenville, Ky, their son Abraham Lincoln was born, a man whose name is inscribed in immortal characters on the deathless roll of fame, a man whose faithfulness was rewarded not with the honored old age his life merited, but with the cowardly shot from an assassin's revolver.

It is gratifying to find that a family which achieved such fame is not forgotten in its native village for, to this day, an annual service is held in the picturesque flint - walled Hingham church in memory of Abraham Lincoln, moreover a striking bust of him, presented by American citizens, occupies an honorable niche inside the building.



WHERE LINCOLN'S ANCESTORS WORSHIPPED—An appeal has been made for funds to repair crumbling All Saints' church at Swanton Morley, Norfolk, England, where Abraham Lincoln's ancestors are said to have worshipped.

Courier News
JUN 13 1964

Dr. Louis A Warren
10 Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mt. Vernon. O.
Dec. 16-1933

Dear Dr. Warren:-

Dr. Stuart McClelland of Tennessee was at my home, and it is at his suggestion that I write to you.

I have a letter written in French from Nantes France, dated 1784 and signed by a Mr. Lincoln and sent to Philadelphia Pa. to a Mr. Terrasson. I have had the letter translated and this Mr Lincoln was an importer, and the contents are very interesting

The picture in Hobbies of Feb. 1932 - of the Thomas Lincoln letters we compared to the writing in this letter and there is a similarity in the writing.

Did any of Lincoln's (Abrahams) ancestors come from France?

I know that Abraham's Lincolns father and grand father were early settlers in Va.

But am wondering if there were relatives living in France. in 1784.

I wonder if you can tell me how many books were published in 1890 - of the volumn written by Osborn H. Oldroyd. published in Springfield Ill. Title. "The Lincoln Memorial Albulm of Immortelles - Tributes and gems of thought by eminent men." Original life pictures

I was in Fort Wayne Ind. last Summer and took a picture of the Lincoln statue - on the plaza of the Lincoln National Life Insurance company's building - but did not know you had a museum or I should have been glad to have visited it as I have a few things of Lincoln's which I cherish as it was my Grandmother's brother in law that assisted in carring Mr. Lincoln from Fords Theather.

I have a small picture of Abraham & Tad. and a Stevens woven book mark.

The fourth addition of the New York Heard of the death notice. (Grano add on the back).

Several Cooks.

And an Ohio campaign ticket.

I am quite interested is seeing if we can trace this letter. Have quite a few of these letters but just one signed by a Mr. Lincoln.

Would be glad to send it for inspection if you wish it.

Yours Truly.

Mrs. R. F. Cole.
309-E. Vine St.
Mt. Vernon.
Ohio

December 22, 1933

Mrs. R. F. Cole
309 E. Vine St.
Mt. Vernon, Ohio

My dear Mrs. Cole:

Thank you for your interesting letter of December 16.

The English original of Abraham Lincoln's ancestors I think has been pretty well established. There is a possibility that one of the England Lincolne may have gone to France. If you will give me the first name of the Mr. Lincoln whose letter was sent to Philadelphia from France in 1784 I might be able to help you further, but I cannot find that you refer to the first name of the Mr. Lincoln in question.

With reference to Oldroyd's book I would say that it is very widely circulated, although I do not know the number of copies printed. This can be picked up, however, in many of the second hand stores which feature Lincoln material.

We are glad to learn of your interesting collection and also of the part your grandmother's brother played in the tragedy at Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

Director
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

LAW:EB

P. S. - If you care to send the letter which you have reference to of course we will be pleased to see it.

L. A. W.

The American Genealogist

and

New Haven Genealogical Magazine

April, 1935

THE LINCOLN-GILMAN ANCESTRY

By Clarence Almon Torrey, Ph.B., of Dorchester, Mass.

In 1909 the Houghton Mifflin Company published "The Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln," by J. Henry Lea and J. R. Hutchinson, who presented evidence that Samuel Lincoln of Hingham, Massachusetts, immigrant ancestor of President Lincoln, was a son of Edward Lincoln of Hingham, England. In spite of their best efforts, they were unable to find any information concerning Edward's wife. Their search for the baptismal record of Thomas Lincoln, Edward's eldest son, was also unsuccessful.

The late Col. Charles Edward Banks in his article, "The Emigrant Ancestor and Ancestress of Abraham Lincoln,"* made very important additions to the records published by Messrs. Lea and Hutchinson. While in England, Col. Banks found evidence that Edward Lincoln's wife was named Bridget and that their son Thomas was baptized Nov. 27, 1601. The purpose of this paper is to supply Bridget's family name and to mention some of her relatives. Strange as it may seem, the records which identify Bridget are here in New England.

In *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. 15, pp. 25-27, is a copy of Daniel Cushing's record of persons who came from Hingham, England, and towns adjacent. On page 25 is the following:

1633. Also Nicholas Jacob with his wife and two children, and their cosen Thomas Lincoln,[2] weaver, came from Old Hingham, 4
and settled in this Hingham. 1

This record proves that Thomas Lincoln[2] was single in 1633 and that he was related to Nicholas Jacob or to his wife, being called "cosen," or, as we would say, "nephew."

In *The American Genealogist*, vol. 11, p. 138, evidence was offered that Mary, wife of Nicholas Jacob, was a sister of

* *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. 60, pp. 115-117.

Edward Gilman, from Hingham, England, an early settler at Hingham, Massachusetts.

Thomas Lincoln,[2] who came to New England with Nicholas Jacob and his wife, received grants of several tracts in Hingham, Massachusetts. He gave one of these tracts, containing about half an acre, to Edward Gilman, who is called his "uncle" in the gift record.† Thomas Lincoln[2] is thus identified as nephew both of Edward Gilman and of Nicholas Jacob's wife. It is clear from the evidence here given that Bridget, mother of Thomas Lincoln, was a sister of Edward Gilman and of Mary Gilman, wife of Nicholas Jacob.

Thomas Lincoln[2] was an older brother of Samuel Lincoln,[2] immigrant ancestor of President Lincoln. As no evidence has been found that Edward Lincoln[1] their father, had a second wife, it may be accepted as reasonably certain that Bridget (Gilman) Lincoln was also Samuel's mother.

The baptism of Bridget Gilman has not been found. Her eldest child was baptized in 1601. This implies that her marriage took place about 1600 and that she was born, presumably, about 1582. The Gilman line, then, is as follows:

1. Edward Gilman of Caston, England, m. June 21, 1550, Rose Rysse.
2. Edward Gilman, bapt. Apr. 20, 1557; m. ——— ———.
3. Bridget Gilman, b. *circa* 1582; m. Edward Lincoln.

THE TWO SAMUEL SCOFIELDS OF STAMFORD, CONN.

By Miss Harriet Scofield, of Cleveland, Ohio

The two brothers Daniel[2] Scofield and John[2] Scofield, sons of the emigrant Daniel[1], of Stamford, Conn., each had a son named Samuel, and the records concerning them have been badly confused. One left no male descendants; the other is the ancestor of numerous progeny, many of whom bear the Scofield name to-day.

The elder of the two was the first child born to John[2] and Hannah (Mead) Scofield, July 10, 1678, and according to the probate record at Fairfield, Conn., he died Jan. 20, 1706/7. He married Feb. 10, 1703/4, Eunice Buxton. The administrators of his estate, his widow Eunice Scofield and his cousin John Pettit, exhibited an inventory of over two hundred three pounds, Nov. 10, 1707, and Clement Buxton signed the widow's bond.

† Hingham Proprietors Grants of Land, Book A, fol. 58.

'America' Lingers In English Towns, Drawing Tourists

Lincoln's Earliest Known Ancestor, Robert, Lived in Hingham, Norfolk

"America" may be found in many parts of England. Hingham, Norfolk, is a spot of much interest to Americans. It is the home of Robert Lincoln, generally accepted as the earliest known ancestor of the Emancipator. A bust of Abraham Lincoln stands in Hingham's fourteenth-century church.

Boston, Lincolnshire, is the mother town of its more famous offspring in Massachusetts. Each year a knot of pilgrims finds the way to Lincolnshire on a sentimental journey. No fewer than five citizens of Boston, Lincolnshire, became Governors of Massachusetts.

In London there is another shrine of American interest, Southwark Cathedral, across the Thames at London Bridge. It was in this parish that John Harvard, who later went to America to found the university bearing his name, was reared. A chapel stands to his memory. William Shakespeare, whom Hollywood has claimed as one of its own, was another worshiper at Southwark Cathedral in Harvard's time. Shakespeare's brother, Edmond, is buried there.

Innumerable documents of American interest may be found in English museums and record offices. In the print room of the British Museum in London are the first drawings ever made in North America by an English artist. They depict Indian life, and were made in 1585 by John White, governor of one of Sir Walter Raleigh's expeditions to what is now North Carolina.

Says Lincoln Descendant of "English Gentry"

2-12-41

Historian Objects To "Poor White" Stories

BY FRANK E. CAREY

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 11.—(AP)—Harvard's esteemed historian, Albert Bushnell Hart, declaring he had evidence that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of "English gentry," took issue today with "writers who have tried to make Lincoln out to have been a 'poor white.'"

The 86-year-old white-bearded scholar said:

"The closest I've come to great humanity in all my life was when I looked upon the white, dead face of Lincoln when I was a boy of 11." He added, in an interview on the eve of Lincoln's birthday anniversary:

"His family, during his childhood, was as well off as most southern white people of that time. It's an immense mistake to think they did not come up to scratch. They lived as all their neighbors did.

"Recent researches that I have made show that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of a Lincoln family which prospered for 100 years in a town in southwestern England.

"I stood on the spot where the Lincoln house had been pulled down, and there was evidence that it was the residence of English gentry, people of account, people to be reckoned with. Perhaps they lost their money about the time that Lincoln's father came to America, but the point is he came from gentle stock."

The aging historian also said he had a minor bone to pick with "writers who have placed the accent on Lincoln's 'poverty.'"

"Certainly he split rails," snapped Hart, whom generations of Harvard men know as "Bushy,"—"but so did all his neighbors!"

To "Bushy," Lincoln was "the greatest soul among the presidents of the republic."

Recalling the scene when he looked at the dead president when his coffin was opened at Cleveland on the way to burial in Illinois, Hart said:

"The city had erected a little building in the park, and we filed past soldier guards and walked up a set of steps to where the body rested.

"There were no flowers, no lighted candles or anything like that as I recall. Only the sound of shuffling feet as the people walked up to the coffin, glanced at the sunken face and then passed on.

"You looked at the face and you never forgot it."

LINCOLN FROM GENTRY STOCK, SAYS HISTORIAN

Family as Well Off as His Neighbors, Says A. B. Hart

Harvard's esteemed historian Albert Bushnell Hart, declaring he had evidence that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of "English gentry," took issue today with "writers who have tried to make Lincoln out to have been a 'poor white'."

The 86 year old scholar said "The closest I've come to great humanity in all my life was when I looked upon the white, dead face of Lincoln when I was a boy of 11." He added, in an interview on the eve of Lincoln's birthday:

"His family, during his childhood, was as well off as most of the Southern white people of that time. It's an immense mistake to think they did not come up to scratch. They lived as all their neighbors did.

From Prosperous Kin

"Recent researches that I have made show that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of a Lincoln family which prospered for 100 years in a town in southwestern England.

"I stood on the spot where the Lincoln house had been pulled down, and there was evidence that it was the residence of English gentry, people of account, people to be reckoned with. Perhaps they lost their money about the time that Lincoln's father came to America, but the point is he came from gentle stock."

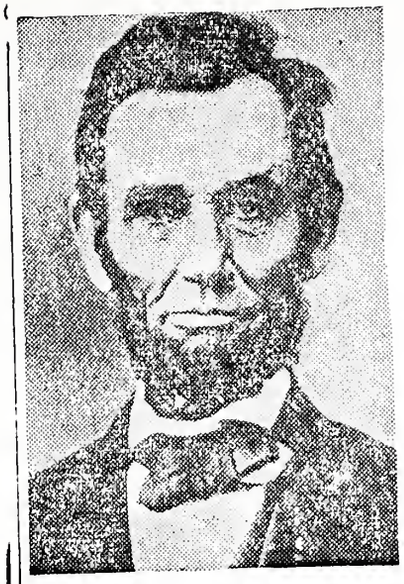
The aging historian also said he had a minor bone to pick with the "writers who have placed the accent on Lincoln's poverty."

"Certainly he split rails," snapped Hart, whom generations of Harvard men know as "Bushy"—"but so did all his neighbors!"

Called Greatest Soul

To "Bushy," Lincoln was "the greatest soul among the presidents of the republic."

Recalling the scene when he looked at the dead president when



his coffin was opened at Cleveland on the way to the burial in Illinois Hart said:

"The city had erected a little building in the park, and we filed past soldier guards and walked up a set of steps to where the body rested.

"There were no flowers, no lighted candles or anything like that as I recall. Only the sound of shuffling feet as the people walked up to the coffin, glanced as the sunken face and then passed on.

"You looked at the face and you never forgot it."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN DESCENDED FROM 'ENGLISH GENTRY' SAYS EMINENT HARVARD HISTORIAN

By FRANK E. CARFY

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 12.—Harvard's esteemed historian, Albert Bushnell Hart, declaring he had evidence that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of "English gentry," took issue today with "writers who have tried to make Lincoln out to have been a 'poor white.'"

The 86-year-old white-bearded scholar said:

"The closest I've come to great humanity in all my life was when I looked upon the white, dead face of Lincoln when I was a boy of 11."

He added, in an interview on the eve of Lincoln's birthday anniversary:

"His family, during his child hood, was as well off as most southern white people of that time. It's an immense mistake to think they did not come up to scratch. They lived as all their neighbors did.

"Recent researches that I have made show that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of a Lincoln family which prospered for 100 years in a town in southwestern England.

"I stood on the spot where the Lincoln house had been pulled down, and there was evidence that it was the residence of English gentry, people of account, people to be reckoned with. Perhaps they lost their money about the time that Lincoln's father came to America, but the point is he came from gentle stock."

The aging historian also said he had a minor bone to pick with "writers who have placed the accent on Lincoln's 'poverty.'"

"Certainly he split rails," snapped Hart, whom generations of Harvard men know as "Bushy",—"but so did all his neighbors!"

To "Bushy", Lincoln was "the greatest soul among the presidents of the republic."

Recalling the scene when he looked at the dead president when his coffin was opened at Cleveland on the way to burial in Illinois, Hart said:

"The city had erected a little building in the park, and he filed past soldier guards and walked up a set of steps to where the body rested.

"There were no flowers, no lighted candles or anything like that as I recall. Only the sound of shuffling feet as the people walked up to the coffin, glanced at the sunken face and then passed on.

"You looked at the face and you never forgot it."

Lincoln Family English Gentry, Dr. Hart States

By the Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 12—Harvard's esteemed historian, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, declaring he had evidence that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of "English gentry," took issue today with "writers who have tried to make Lincoln out to have been a 'poor white.'"

The famous scholar said in an interview on the eve of Lincoln's birthday:

"His family, during his childhood, was as well off as most southern white people of that time. It's an immense mistake to think they did not come up to scratch. They lived as all their neighbors did.

"Recent researches that I have made show that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of a Lincoln family which prospered for 100 years in a town in southwestern England.

"I stood on the spot where the Lincoln house had been pulled down, and there was evidence that it was the residence of English gentry, people of account, people to be reckoned with. Perhaps they lost their money about the time that Lincoln's father came to America, but the point is he came from gentle stock."

The historian also said he had a minor bone to pick with "writers who have placed the accent on Lincoln's 'poverty.'"

"Certainly he split rails," snapped Dr. Hart, whom generations of Harvard men know as "Bushy"—"but so did all his neighbors!"

To Dr. Hart Lincoln was "the greatest among the Presidents of the Republic."

Ceremonies in England

Three Recent Ones of Special Interest Here

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Three ceremonies which have recently taken place in England, and of which I have seen no account in American newspapers, will, I think, be of interest to many of your readers.

The first is the series of intercessions in Westminster Abbey "for the deepening of Christian fellowship and understanding between the peoples of the United States of America and Great Britain." These, which have just terminated, were held daily for three weeks during the luncheon hours in St. Faith's chapel, and were attended by crowded congregations.

The second was the celebration of the 212th anniversary of George Washington's birth, at the village of Washington in Durham, which has associations with the first President's ancestors. The American Ambassador was officially represented, also the United States and British Armies. Colonel Grower of the United States Army in his speech said: "We know what Washington would have done if he had been living today. He would have been in favor of a lasting union between the two nations."

Plaque Unveiled

On the same day at Durham Cathedral, a few miles away, a plaque was unveiled in the cloisters, the inscription on which runs: "Remember in these cloisters, which were finished in his day, John Washington of this county, Prior of this cathedral, 1416-1446, whose family won an everlasting name in lands to him unknown."

Most interesting of all perhaps was the presentation at the American Embassy in London, on the 135th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, of the title deeds to the ground in the village of Swanton Morley on which once stood the Lincoln family home. It is hoped through American-British cooperation to erect later a memorial on the site.

Until quite recently very little was known of the origin of the Lincolns. Colonel Leslie, the donor of this land, has traced a link between the Lincoln family and the Pastons of the famous "Paston Letters." Toward the end of the fifteenth century Agnes Paston seems to have offered a living to Richard Lincoln.

Samuel Lincoln

He was the grandfather of Samuel Lincoln, an apprentice to a Norwich weaver, who in 1637, desiring to worship God in his own way and not Archbishop Laud's, took the youth to New England. There Samuel Lincoln founded the American Lincolns, who after two centuries' peregrinations in Virginia, Kentucky and elsewhere, produced Abraham Lincoln.

The house at Swanton Morley was demolished in 1892, but its site has been clearly established by one who occupied it at the time, and all that remains of it, two doors, have been saved from a scrap heap. It is hoped to incorporate these, the only known relics of the earliest known Lincoln, in the proposed memorial.

Ambassador Winant in his speech on this occasion said: "No one would have been quicker than Lincoln to realize the debt 'so many owed to so few' when our world might have died if there had been a few less young airmen in the RAF and a few less airplanes and mechanics in the British Isles. If England had fallen, all present hopes for the American way of life would have been dead."

Eric Underwood.

New York, May 17, 1944.

UPLIFT PRESS

PUBLISHERS OF CHRISTIAN LITERATURE,

'Phone: Vigilant 6211. Ext. GROVE ROAD, SUTTON, SURREY. Director: Newman Watts.

Louis A Warren, Esq.,
Lincoln Life Foundation,
Fort Wayne,
Indiana, U.S.A.

PLEASE NOTE NEW ADDRESS:
78 North End, Croydon, Surrey.

Dear Sir,

My mother's name was Jane Lincoln and I once remember hearing her say that she was born in the part of the country from which the ancesters of Abraham Lincoln came. I am anxious to follow this up, if there is any slight probability of there being any connection.

My mother was born in March,Cambs, and her father came from Potton,Beds. Her father died when she was a child so she knows little of his people. This is about all the information I have at the moment.

We are leading a babbit's life just now. My home has been partially destroyed by a flying bomb and my office has no windows. If you reply to the Croydon address above I expect it will reach me, even if it suffers further damage in the mean time.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Newman Watts.

September 19,1944

Mr. Newman Watts
Uplift Press
78 North End, Croyden, Surrey, England

My dear Mr. Watts:

Enclosed you will please find a bulletin which may assist you in locating your Lincoln ancestry. We would be happy to learn if you are successful in finding the descendants of Jane Lincoln.

Very truly yours,

LAW:vff

Director

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 851 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA July 30, 1945

EARLIEST HOME OF THE LINCOLNS IN ENGLAND

The great numbers of Americans who have been located in England during the war has called attention to some of the memorials erected there which are associated with our history, and of course Lincoln has been given special attention. The secretary of The National Trust, D. M. Mathesen, in a letter to the director of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, written on September 10, 1943, observed that to the man in the street, "Abraham Lincoln stands out as a great figure in world history who enunciated in unforgettable terms a doctrine of government which is now again at stake and for which we are fighting side by side." This letter was prompted by some new discoveries which have established the location of the earliest home of Abraham Lincoln's ancestors now standing on English soil.

On Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1944, *The Daily Sketch*, published in London, announced that "Col. John Leslie, the coal owner, bought the original site of the home of Lincoln's ancestors, a small piece of land on the outskirts of the village of Swanton Morley in Norfolk." The news dispatch continued "Today he will hand the title deeds over to the marquess of Zetland who will receive them in behalf of The National Trust. After the war the site will be used as a memorial museum for exhibits connected with the Lincoln family."

Supplementing the information about the preservation of the old dwelling there has just come from the press at Norwich, England, a brochure entitled *Swanton Morley Church* by Rev. R. N. Usher, M.A. One chapter of the pamphlet is a discussion of "Swanton Morley and the Lincoln Family," with maps and illustrations which establish the identity of the old building and surrounding property. Francis W. Steer is acknowledged by the author as one of the contributors to the source material he has used. Correspondence passing between Mr. Steer and the Foundation indicates he is still bringing to light new material on the English Lincolns.

The brochure not only gives a fine picture of the church where the Lincoln family attended but also two views of the old residence which Richard Lincoln occupied now known as "The Angel Inn." Supplementing these illustrations is an official plan which is a reproduction of "an actual transfer from the manorial map of Swanton Morley Manor made in 1692." The map shows six separate tracts, all adjacent, which were under the name of Henry Lincoln, grandson of Richard. Richard refers in his will to the residence he was then occupying as the "new mansion of me Richard Lincoln." The best evidence now available seems to suggest the house now called "The Angel Inn" was built about the year 1610, or two hundred years before Abraham Lincoln was born. "The Angel Inn" not only becomes a valuable shrine as the oldest known home of Lincoln's ancestors but it is the very house in which he signed his last will and testament which was indirectly responsible for the migration of some of his descendents to America. Richard Lincoln at the time he made his will in 1615 was married to his fourth wife and by her had three children, Henry, Anne and Elizabeth. He passed away on December 23, 1620. On February 24 following, the widow Anne Bird Lincoln presented his will for probate. Lea and Hutchinson, joint authors of the book, *The Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln*, made a close study of the Richard Lincoln estate. They noted that "Samuel Lincoln's paternal grandfather (Richard), undoubtedly died possessed of a very respectable estate, and had the bulk of it descended in the ordinary course to his eldest son, the father of our boy-emigrant would have been apparently well-to-do. As it was, his father's fourth marriage ruined his prospects in life and by raising up other hands to grasp the property made of him a comparatively poor man. . . . The question whether the sons would have emigrated had the father been more prosperous opens up a wide vista of speculation."

Lea and Hutchinson also relate with some detail the litigation which took place upon Edward Lincoln's attempt to break his father's will which had bequeathed the bulk of the property to a younger brother. He failed in his purpose and removed to a small two-acre tract of land in Hingham not far away. It was from Hingham that the seventeen year old son of Edward and grandson of Richard migrated to America in 1837 and settled near Hingham, Massachusetts. Samuel was the first American progenitor of the President and was six generations removed from Samuel, or nine generations removed from Richard Lincoln of Swanton Morely.

The preservation of the old homes in which the various generations of Lincolns have lived has been one of the most important factors in creating a factual historical background for the family. One may start with the Springfield, Illinois, home of Abraham Lincoln, now a state shrine. visit the birthplace cabin at Hodgenville, Kentucky, travel over the wilderness road to Rockingham County, Virginia where the old Jacob Lincoln home stands. The back part of this structure was built by his brother Abraham, grandfather of the President, and from whom he originally purchased the property.

From Virginia the trail leads into Berks County, Pennsylvania, where there is located in a fine state of preservation the Mordecai Lincoln home. Even the beautiful colonial residence of Mordecai Lincoln, Senior at Scituate, Massachusetts, although somewhat remodeled, stands as a fine monument to the industry of the New England Lincolns. This Mordecai was the son of Samuel Lincoln who migrated from England in 1637, and whose father Edward probably lived at one time in the old home recently identified in Swanton Morley, England. It is possible that further research may discover even an earlier home of the Lincolns, and if so, it will probably be found at Hingham, England, where Robert Lincoln, father of Richard Lincoln, resided.

A visit to any one of the three ancestral homes located respectively in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts will make one come away with the feeling that Abraham Lincoln descended from a substantial American family.

10

FRED J. CAMPBELL
14542 VAN OWEN STREET
VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA
~~STATE 5-7393~~

TAX ACCOUNTING
ENROLLED TO PRACTICE AS AGENT
BEFORE U. S. BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
MEMBER SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA ACCOUNTANTS

MAILING ADDRESS
P. O. BOX, V. O. ~~3020~~ 3122
VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA

18402 Napa St
Northridge, California
May 29th 1956.

Mr. Louis A. Warren,
Director,
The Lincoln Nat. Life Ins.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

My dear Mr. Warren:
I am a little tardy in thanking you for your kind letter of April 27th and the enclosure 'Lincoln Lore' of 9/30/45, but I wanted to send you the accompanying snapshots which I secured whilst in Swanton Wyoley last Fall; the negatives became misplaced. I assume you the material you have supplied me is greatly appreciated.

The two pictures pieced together present a fairly accurate view of the three-way intersection at one corner of which is situate the plot of ground (barn still standing) on which one of the Lincoln homes stood. This one was said to have been demolished in 1892. The Angel Inn site of the building where "Richard" made the will is down the road a mile or so towards 'Bawdeswell' to the left of the sign-post. I am also sending a picture of market-day at nearby East Dereham, showing the tower of the E. Dereham Church.

FRED J. CAMPBELL
14542 VAN OWEN STREET
VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA
STATE 5-7393

TAX ACCOUNTING
ENROLLED TO PRACTICE AS AGENT
BEFORE U. S. BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
MEMBER SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA ACCOUNTANTS

MAILING ADDRESS
P. O. BOX, V. O. 3026
VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA

Dr. Louis A. Warren.

I am sure you must have much interesting material on file, and I send those in the hope they will prove a new addition.

I am sailing again for England, on Aug 7th from Montreal, P.Q. and hope to spend a day or so in Springfield, Ill. on the way. I propose to "scout" around Hingham, Great Hawthorn, Oxenedge, Great Wittingham, Cadbrooke, and adjoining villages, (including the Remching and Kett family homes, all familiar to me as a boy.)

It is my purpose to try to promote some interest in early action for a historical memorial at one of the sites; so that the real start of the "Lincoln trail" may be suitably perpetuated. If any worthwhile development occurs I will be happy to let you know.

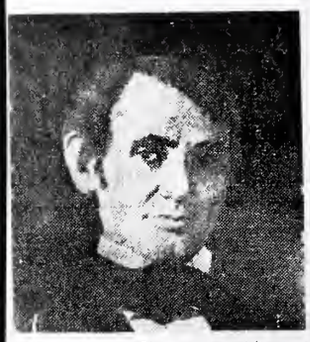
Sincerely

Fred J. Campbell.

OCTOBER 7, 1956

The London Times

to the



Lincoln's earliest portrait, at 37 years old.

Link with Lincoln

SIR,—Fifteen years ago, as a hobby, I started investigating Abraham Lincoln's family tree—and have recently traced his ancestry to "Thomas the Barber" Flower of Wiltshire, England.

While I, naturally, would be glad to receive any information about the Flower family in general, I would dearly like to locate a picture of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Flower, who doubtless was a very remote cousin of President Abraham Lincoln. Upon looking up the dates of his tenure in office I was startled to learn that his several terms started in 1808. Thus the very day Mr. Lincoln was born in the Kentucky backwoods a remote cousin was the top man in the most-crowded spot in the world.

Previous letters of mine to various officials of the City of London, portrait galleries and historical societies have brought these facts:

1. There is no portrait of Sir Charles Flower in either the Mansion House or in Guildhall.

2. There is a record that a portrait of Sir Charles was No. 1 in the Royal Academy Exhibition catalogue of 1809. It was made by R. R. Reinagle.

3. The successor to Charles Flower, Esq., was his son, James, who died without issue. As there is a likelihood the portrait may be in the possession of the descendants of one of his daughters, we state his daughters were married (around 1820) to Michael-Henry Perceval, of Quebec; to Thomas-Wildman Goodwyn, Esq., Blackheath; to Christopher - James Magnay, Esq., who died in 1829; to Rev. Charles Martyn, and to the Rev. Wm. Holmes, B.A., of West Newton, Co. Norfolk.

David S. Keiser.

Camp Lenape for Boys, Tafton, Penn., U.S.A.

* * *

"The Kew Curse"

SIR,—I was very interested in the

• MAY • 56

• MAY • 56

• MAY • 56

• MAY • 56

Market-day at
Louisburg
County Roscommon

2 1/4 miles NE

Quotation from:

Canon C. H. Upsher of Norwich Cathedral (Norwich, Norfolk, England)

History of Hingham, Norfolk, and its Church of Saint Andrew.

East Dereham, A. F. Mason, Printer, 1921. From pages 16 - 21.

Copy loaned to Charles H. Coleman by Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Watling, Postoffice, Hingham, Norfolk, England, April 27, 1955.

Page 16) We now come to the events which led to the emigration from Hingham, and eventually to the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the great President of the United States of America. It was in the reign of Charles I. The persecution under Queen Mary had led to the growth of Puritanism. There were three ways of regarding the Christian Church. First, the Roman Catholic way, which said outward organization and ceremony is all important. Second, the Puritan who said outward forms are useless; the spirit is everything. Third, the Church of England, who said outward ~~outward~~ forms are useful so far as they express the inward spirit. All three believed that their own view was right

Page 17) and others wrong. All three when they had the power tried to ~~to~~ suppress the other two. Toleration was unknown. In turn, Roman Catholics, Puritans and Church of England were suppressed. In turn many of them emigrated to America. The Roman Catholics to Maryland, the Puritans to Massachusetts, the Church of England to Virginia.

A great many Puritans resided in and around Hingham. They were not at that time a separate body from the Church of England. One of them, Robert Peck, was rector of Hingham. The ~~wx~~ way in which he and others, showed what they felt was by holding conventicles. These were prayer meetings in private houses. Such a meeting today would be considered an excellent thing. In those days they were new and

regarded with suspicion, as probably mixed up with politics and therefore to be suppressed. Robert Peck also refused to attend the synods of the Church; he was therefore regarded as a dangerous man. Nor was this all: since the Reformation the Holy Table had been removed from the east end of the church, and placed facing south under the Chancel arch. The altar rails had been, not by Peck's orders but possibly with his approval, chopped up and thrown into the Parson's Pit, just opposite the west end. For these three things Peck was cited to appear before the Chancellor's Court. As a clergyman of the Church of England, Peck was wrong as regards the last two matters. As regards holding prayer meetings he was right. However, instead of appearing before the Court, he left Hingham. Luke Shippon another clergyman was put in to carry on the services of the Church. Many of the ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ parishioners had by this time crossed the Atlantic following the first emigrants who left England in the "Mayflower." They (page 18) followed the dictates of conscience and that desire for liberty which is one of the strongest feelings within the human heart.

Arriving in Arriving in Massachusetts they founded on the shores of the ocean they had crossed a new Hingham. An Englishamn, it is said, carries his home whereever he goes so they united their new home with memories of the old home in Norfolk. Here was built, we believe, the first place of worship in the United States, and to Hingham, Massachusetts, Robert Peck emigrated and became their pastor for some ten years. Then the emigrant learned that Cromwell as in power, that Charles I and Archbishop Laud were in prison, that the Church of England was being suppressed, just as the Puritans had been suppressed, so he set sail for England, and came back to Norfolk. He found that a clergyman named Dey had been made rector so with the

aid of his political friends, he turned out Dey and resumed his position as Rector of Hingham. At this time anyone found using the Prayer Book was fined five pounds, and Puritan politicians treated the Church of England with the same intolerance that Church of England politicians had treated them. Here Peck lived and here he died before the death of Cromwell brought the Puritan regime to an end. The story of Rev. Robert Peck has been briefly told as it throws light upon the why so many of our Norfolk people emigrated in those days, though unlike Peck, they did not return but built up the foundation of that virile race - our American kinfolk across the sea - who, in these days, when they saw once again liberty was at stake, flung their thousands into the bloodstained battlefields of France, and helped the old motherland at last to win the day.

page 19) We see now how God's providence over-ruled the mistakes of Bishops like Wren, and ministers like Peck, and out of their very intolerance manufactured the sterling virtues of steadfastness and resolution which made the Anglo-Saxon race.

Rev. Robert Peck, however, was not the first minister in the new Hingham, but Rev. Peter Hobart originally born in old Hingham in 1609. He must have been a beautiful character. As a boy he was very industrious, walking several miles each morning to a neighboring grammar school. Then he went to school at Lynn and lastly to Magdalen College, Cambridge. Finally he sailed for New England in 1635, with his wife and children, and with his parents and others, settled at Bare Cove, which was in September 1635 named Hingham. Here for many years he acted as their faithful pastor. Always a great student, till old age he studied standing. He also apparently acted as physician without pay. He kept for years a record of births, baptisms, marriages and deaths. From these records it is evident that he attended the

births in the capacity of physician. In extreme old age and when nearly blind he would spend much of his time singing the psalms. He finally died in 1679.

We owe to the researches of two American gentlemen - Messers Lea and Hutchinson - the connection of President Abraham Lincoln's family with Hingham. Norwich claimed Lincoln's ancestor, but though Samuel Lincoln started on his journey to America from Norwich, it has been clearly proved that he originally belonged to Hingham. Samuel Lincoln was apprenticed as a boy to a weaver in Norwich named Francis Lawes. He was baptized in

page 20) Hingham parish church August 24, 1622. A shipping list gives the list of the John and Dorothy of Ipswich, William Andrews, Master; passengers: Francis Lawes, Liddea his wife, one child Mary and two servants Samuel Lincoln and Anne Smith; sailed April 8, 1637, and reached Boston June 20. Two brothers had preceded him, Thomas and Daniel. These two brothers he must have rejoined in Massachusetts. Samuel's father was Edward Lincoln, his grandfather Richard Lincoln, his great grandfather Robert Lincoln. On the other hand President Abraham Lincoln was the great great great great grandson of Samuel Lincoln. The Lincoln family had evidently lived in Hingham for a good many generations, and the fact that Richard Lincoln was buried in the middle aisle of Hingham Church shows that he belonged to what is called the class of gentry. How was it then that Samuel emigrated as an apprentice and a servant? This has been cleared up by the discovery of a Chancery suit. Old Richard Lincoln, Samuel's grandfather died possessed of a very respectable estate, possessing land both in Hingham and ~~Manton~~ Swanton Morley. But he married four times. Edward was the son of his first wife, Elizabeth Remching of Carbrooke. A sister of hers married John Kett of Wymondham, well known as the leader of Kett's

Rebellion. Richard Lincoln's fourth wife, who was originally a Bird of Great Witchingham, persuaded her husband in his old age to make a will in favour of her and her children, entirely passing over ~~xxxxxx~~ Edward Lincoln, the son of his first wife. The result of this was a chancery suit. The issue of which was a certain amount of land went to Edawrd, but all personal property and some land in Hingham and in Swanton Morley

page 21) went to Anne's, the fourth wife's children. Edward apparently died a poor man, leaving, unknown to himself, a legacy to America of Thomas, Daniel, and Samuel Lincoln who settled in New England.

June 5, 1956

Mr. Fred J. Campbell
14542 Van Owen Street
Van Nuys, California

My dear Mr. Campbell:

We appreciate very much here at the Foundation the pictures which you have forwarded giving us some idea of the sites in England associated with Lincoln. We have a very large picture collection here and this will add much to it as far as the English background of the Lincolns is concerned.

Very truly yours,

LAW:WC

Director

The Blade
Toledo, Ohio
February 11, 1962

A deep interest in Lincoln lore led Mr. Dunning, a resident of Surrey, England, to the area where the Civil War President's ancestors lived. There Mr. Dunning traced down a little-known facet of history and discovered a tavern that once was a farmhouse in which one Richard Lincoln made a crucial decision.

By BRIAN DUNNING

NORWICH, England—I met Abraham Lincoln the other day. There was no mistaking him. He towered over me, rangy, lean and lantern-jawed, quaffing a pint of ale in a smoky Norwich tavern. Any American would have found his face familiar.

He was not, I hasten to add, THE Abraham Lincoln. But he was the next best thing—a member of the Lincoln family from which the President descended and which still flourishes in this rustic corner of England. Abraham and Mordecia are traditional Norfolk names still used within the Lincoln family. And living and dead stare craggily out of albums of family photographs with all the powerful individuality of their greatest son.

"Them Lincolns were always a thin, scrawny bunch" chuckled a local farmer to me. "Once a Lincoln, always a Lincoln—and it don't make a pennyworth of difference whether they be born over here or in America. You can't help beein' a Lincoln. God made 'em narrow".

My sleuthing into the President's Norfolk ancestry began in this cathedral city of Norwich. On the west wall of St. Mary's church is one of the oldest mural tablets in Britain. It bears the inscription in Norman French that Thomas de Lingcolne had given a wax taper and a lamp to the altar of the Holy Trinity.

It seems that this earliest of history's Lincolns was a tanner and leading citizen. He died in 1298—proof that 200 years before Columbus discovered America the Lincolns were in the public eye.

Norwich cherishes many other tablets recording generations of service by the Lincoln family. But I was after something more specific: I wanted to track down the very place from which the direct line of the President's ancestors came. To do so I drove 12 miles out of Norwich to the scattered village of Swanton Morley.

This small dot on the map, virtually unknown even in England, marks a turning point in history. For it was here, in a house still standing, that a Richard Lincoln of long ago made the will that caused three members of his family to emigrate to the New World. Without it, plus the wiles of a scheming woman, there might never have been a president called Lincoln.

It is a curious story—and romantic, too, for Swanton Morley has changed little since it was first enacted.

The Lincolns were respected farmers in the village and the nearby township of Hingham. The parish registers show that between 1557 and 1675 there were 40 baptisms and 24 burials for the Lincoln family in the great stone church which has towered over Swanton since the 14th Century. I wandered through the ancient graveyard and found Lincoln tombstones peeping out of the long grass, their names blurred after years of wind and rain.

Disputes over property were commonplace in olden times. And for the Lincolns—and America—one of these disputes and vast consequences.

In 1620 Richard Lincoln, four times married in 32 years, willed his estate to the children of his last wife, Anne. This disinherited his eldest son Edward by his first wife, Elizabeth.

Edward naturally contested the will, now preserved in Norwich and bearing the Lincoln crest of a running deer. In court he charged Anne Lincoln of beguiling his father's sense of reason in order to win his riches for herself. His case was a strong one, for there is good reason to believe that Anne was anything but the sweet young innocent she pretended to be.

But despite impassioned pleading, Edward lost. Penniless and appalled at the idea of living in Swanton with the triumphant Anne he packed his belongings and settled in Hingham, seven miles away. There he apprenticed his son Samuel to a Norwich weaver called Frances Lawes.

Tavern Was Once Lincoln Farmhouse

On April 8, 1637, Samuel decided to seek his fortune in the American colonies. With two brothers and Lawes he settled in Hingham, Mass., which had been founded a few years previously by neighbors from his hometown in the Old Country.

The rest is history. Samuel Lincoln, the poor boy from Norfolk deprived of his rightful estates by a wily stepmother, became the great-great-great-grandfather of the President. All his descendants carried the Norfolk

NOW A TAVERN, THIS ONCE WAS RICHARD LINCOLN'S FARMHOUSE

Angel Inn now a focal point for thirsty Swanton Morley farmers

names of Mordecai or Abraham.

So much for the fatal will of Richard Lincoln. He penned it in a new mansion he had built to replace the small family cottage which had sheltered generations of Lincolns.

After careful questioning I discovered that the cottage was pulled down in 1857. But the land on which it stood was bequeathed to the people of the United States some 20 years ago by its owner. The matter seems to have been completely forgotten, although the title deeds were handed over to U. S. Ambassador John G. Winant, at a small ceremony in the blitzed London of 1941.

It is sad that the clamor of war has allowed this hallowed patch of land in distant Norfolk to slip into oblivion. As I stood among the knee-high weeds I reflected that it should at least have a small plaque reminding passers-by that here the ancestors of Abraham Lincoln flourished for 300 years.

A few yards down the village street is the Angel tavern. It has been the hub of Swanton life for many years but only the recent discovery of a faded map connected it with the Lincolns.

Dated 1692, the map shows every field in the parish and the names of their owners. When the map was compared with a modern survey map it revealed beyond doubt that the Angel inn had once been a farmhouse—the same in which Richard Lincoln drew up his will.

Other Towns, Too, Bear Lincoln Mark

The front of the building is a plain piece of Victoriana. But to the rear is an Elizabethan wing topped by the ornate brick chimneys of the period. The rooms in which Richard Lincoln once lived, loved and died now contain the beer barrels for Swanton's thirsty farmers. Only the heavy timbered beams remain of his cosy domestic luxury.

By the middle of the 18th Century the farmhouse seems to have passed out of the family. The only reminder that it was ever associated with the President is a small estate of ranch-style bungalows which a builder is erecting on an adjacent field: he is calling it "Lincoln Close."

My next port of call was Hingham, which has claimed much of the credit due to Swanton as the heart of England's Lincoln country. It it true that Samuel Lincoln, who founded the American line, lived in Hingham and may even have been baptized in the chirch there. But the connection is otherwise a fairly slender one and nothing like as living and dramatic as Swanton's.

Gazing out of an alcove in Hingham Church is a splendid bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln presented just after World War I.

It carries the inscription: "In this Parish for many generations lived the Lincolns, ancestors of the American Abraham Lincoln. To him the greatest of that lineage many citizens of the United States have erected this memorial in the hope that for all ages between that land and this land and all lands there shall be malice toward none with charity for all".

But Hingham and Swanton Morley are not the only places where the Lincolns left their mark. In ancient Wymondham to the south is a manor house with a blackened beam bearing the words: "Richardus Lyncoln, anno domini 1616. Live well and die never, die well and live ever".

It would make a fitting epitaph to the greatest of all the Lincolns who is certain to "live ever".

Detroit News
September 12, 1962

At Last It's Pub-lic: Britain Goofed on Abe

DETROIT NEWS - SEPT 12-1962

LONDON, Sept. 12. — (AP) — Britain's National Trust has admitted that somebody goofed in officially designating Abraham Lincoln's ancestral home.

For years, the trust said yesterday, thousands of visiting Americans had gazed in awe at the wrong spot. The true site is a pub called the Angel Inn. It's in County Norfolk, a quarter mile from the place officially designated near the village of Swanton Morley.

Historians had based their Swanton Morley decision on a will Richard Lincoln signed in 1615 and an old manorial map.

Richard Lincoln's eldest son, Edward, was left impoverished and three of Edward's sons decided to emigrate to the United States. One, Samuel Lincoln, was a direct ancestor of Abe Lincoln.

In 1944, Col. John Leslie of Brancaster bought the plot and gave it to the National Trust as a gesture of British-American friendship.

Plans got under way to erect a memorial at the site and an architect journeyed from London to Swanton Morley to look things over.

He was shown the old manorial map and his suspicions were aroused. The local vicar, the Rev. A. R. Walter, agreed someone had misread the map.

The trust kept silent about the apparent error, but quietly went about buying a plot of land near the Angel Inn, one of whose walls is now said to be part of the old Lincoln home.

Since then the trust has acquired the land on which the pub stands.

The trust said American plans to erect a log cabin or some other memorial at the spot had never materialized, but now that the real plot had been found they might go forward.

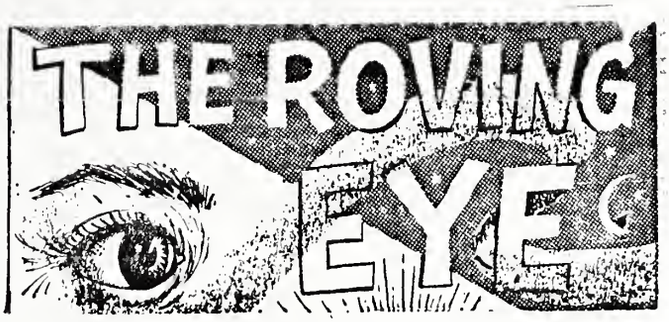
British 'Relocate' A Lincoln Memorial And the Secret's Out

For years Abraham Lincoln buffs have visited a weedy field in a little English village in the belief that the sixteenth President's ancestors once lived there. They would have done better to pay homage at a nearby tavern.

A long-kept secret was in the open last week. The Lincoln ancestors actually lived in what is now part of the Angel Inn, a tavern in Swanton Morley. Through misreading of a 1692 map, the homesite had been placed in the field a quarter mile away.

The error was actually discovered in 1945, a year after the field was bought and designated as a national memorial. But the British memorial agency said nothing about it. Instead, it quietly bought up the correct site.

The Boston Herald
Boston, Massachusetts
February 12, 1963



A Lincoln Mistake

By ROBERT TAYLOR

LET US SALUTE this day all those American tourists who have made the pilgrimage to the home of the ancestors of Abraham Lincoln, in England. It was only recently discovered that for 18 years they have been trudging, alas, to the wrong site.

The historical significance of the Lincoln ancestral home is the village of Swanton Morley in Norfolk, bulks large in our national experience. We are still, thank heavens, a nation of ancestor worshippers. Only in a democracy where one's identity is constantly displaced exists such a lust for roots. When the country has become so settled and complacent that no one gives a hoot about background, then start worrying: we will all be thoroughly homogenized, a part of our precious diversity will crumble, and we can all be snobs equally.

Someone in England—a highly-structured class system where ancestry matters less than it does here because it is—must have perceived this in the gloomy days of 1944. During that year a plot of land purporting to be the home of the Lincoln ancestors was handed over to the trust of The American Embassy.

★ ★ ★

A CEREMONY TOOK PLACE. The transaction, executed in good faith, placed the spot in American hands. Mr. John Winant, our emissary of the period, accepted it from the British National Trust, and plans to erect a monument on the ground were revealed.


WINANT

The relevance of the Lincoln home at Swanton Morley becomes clearer if we realize the oblique role it played in history. Here in 1615 Richard Lincoln signed the will that impoverished his eldest son, Edward, and thus forced three of Edward's four sons to emigrate to the U.S. One of these, Samuel Lincoln, was a direct ancestor of Abraham.

Hence, over the last 18 years, scores of Americans have visited the plot, a fragment of native soil, and, as The Times of London declares: "gazed in awe, and recently, with some distress, at the encroaching brambles, briars, docks and thistles now smothering what must have been a pleasant orchard." The monument was never built, and the land permitted to run to seed, although a Harvard professor who shall be nameless, stoutly declared the plot "holy ground."

★ ★ ★

IN 1945, HOWEVER, while the idea for the memorial was still fresh, an architect came to Swanton Morley and consulted the manorial map of 1692 on which the site was based. He discovered, perhaps with some trepidation, the true site of the Lincoln home was a quarter mile away, where the Angel Inn stood. In fact, portions of the inn incorporated the walls of the original house. A misreading of the map had accounted for the blunder.

Now the plot thickens, and contains a tincture of mystery. The National Trust immediately took steps to acquire a small paddock westward from the Angel Inn; and today holds covenants on a further five acres, including the building itself. But no one was informed that a mistake had occurred. The American tourists kept on gazing at the brambly orchard, the Harvard professors issued twenty-one gun salutes, and a discreet silence hovered over dock and thistle.

Was the Trust embarassed by the error? Undoubtedly. Or was secrecy necessary to acquire the property before avid developers scented the commercial potential? The motive is shrouded. A fish 'n chips parlor on Lincoln's ancestral acres might have placed a severe strain upon Atlantic Alliance.

★ ★ ★

IN ANY CASE, the villagers themselves suspected the Trust had chosen the wrong site, for oral tradition dies hard. Finally, the local rector, the Rev. A. R. Walter, looked into the matter and thought it rather odd the National Trust owned two plots in Swanton Morley. This led to a public re-examination of the old map.

The rector inclined to the view that *both* sites had been Lincoln homes; but the Trust, somewhat huffily, declared that any memorial must stand on the Angel Inn grounds unless new evidence was produced. In 1944 there was enthusiasm for constructing a log cabin museum. Considering the experience of Boston with its unlamented log cabin information booth on the Common, it may be just as well this edifice never materialized. Even in the National Trust the importance of the Lincoln family homestead is probably secondary to the importance of being Abraham.

Martha Lyford Located

LACONIA, N. H., EVENING CITIZEN, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1968

Local Woman Finds Ancestor of Lincoln In 1624 Passenger List from Ireland

A three century old mystery involving a New England "witch hunt" for Abraham Lincoln's unknown great-great-great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Samuel (Martha) Lincoln of Hingham, Mass., circa 1650, was recently solved by genealogist Dave Keiser of Philadelphia and two Laconia women! Mrs. Hollis W. Smith of Gilford Ave., and Miss E. Glesca Paine, a neighbor, furnished information which established Martha's relationship to the 16th president.

Philadelphia Historian's Search

Mr. Keiser, who calls himself a 74 year old senior citizen spends his retirement solving the mysteries of Lincoln's life and death. He forwards a copy from the Official Records of the Lincoln-Civil War Society of Philadelphia, of which he is a member, for March 1968. "Lincoln's progenitor," it reads, "Samuel Lincoln, came to Hingham, Mass., from Hingham, England in 1637, but the Martha he married came over as a tot with her family, 13 years earlier, from Ireland." Until Keiser looked for the answers, Martha's surname was unknown.

After narrowing it down to the possibility that she was a Lyford, Keiser began his successful New England "witch hunt" in which he wrote newspapers, libraries, historical societies, authorities and correspondents requesting data on the Lyfords. "And unbelievably", the paper continues, "a Mrs. Hollis Smith of Laconia, N.H. (the former Althea Lyford of Freemont) located for him in Charles E. Bank's most rare "Planters of the Commonwealth", the ship's papers of the Lyford's trip to America, showing the names of the passengers . . . Keiser, who in 1961, had solved the century-old mystery of why Lincoln, three, wrote of having ancestors in Pennsylvania (he found six), has now solved a 300 year old one.'

Referred to Mrs. Smith

Learning of a Professor Lyford in Massachusetts, Keiser promptly contacted him and the latter in replying to questions, said that it were not him, but an aunt, Mrs. Hollis Smith in New Hampshire, who was the family-tree authority. Mrs. Smith wrote that she had nothing on the Mordecai Lyford family as her Lyfords stemmed from another source. However, she refered him to the Essex Institute Colection "Frances Lyford and His Descendants", describing his first appearance in Boston in 1667.

Two years later, while reading "Planters of the Commonwealth" by C. E. Bank, owned by her friend and neighbor Miss Paine, Mrs. Smith noted what might be of interest to her inquirer in Pennsylvania. Recorded under "Passengers and Ships" for the year 1624 aboard the Charity of London, were the names of Rev. John Lyford of Loughall, Armagh, Ireland, to Plymouth," his family: Mrs. Sarah Lyford and children, Obadiah, Mordecai, Martha, Ann and Ruth. — The daughter Martha proving to be the long sought person for his project! At long last it was established that Sam Lincoln's bride of 1649 was Martha Lyford, the daughter of Rev. John Lyford, the first ordained minister sent to Plymouth Colony.

Mrs. Smith has long been interested in chartering family lines as passed down to her for her descenddents.

Sam & Martha Lincoln had a son MORDECAI & a grandson Obadiah. Only the Lyford family duplicated those rare names. Thus Mrs. Martha "oughter-be" a Lyford to inflict such names on offspring. (David S. Keiser 7733 Mill Rd PHILA Pa 19117 found 6 QUAKER ancestors for Lincoln in Penna). The WITCHhunt was to find THE REAL Martha Lyford, if any. And, Eureka! There was!!!

Phila Bulletin 11-11-1968

Who Was the Second Tallest President?

The article in the October 25 Bulletin, "The Tallest President," by Dr. Herman Blum, my fellow-member in the Philadelphia Lincoln-Civil War Society, was most interesting, but hardly convincing in its efforts to prove that:

(1) Lincoln, our tallest President, was merely six feet, three and three-quarter inches, and

(2) Lyndon Johnson's (possible) six feet, three inches made him our second tallest President.

Several years ago I learned to doubt the estimates of famous men's heights when I wrote three embassies asking for General de Gaulle's elevation. One embassy stated it was six feet, 11 inches.

What Artist Carpenter, who measured Lincoln in his stocking feet and got six feet, three and three-quarter inches, did not know—and, seemingly, Dr. Blum—is that men are taller earlier in the day than later.

Many a smallish candidate for a policeman's job has spent the day in bed before taking a height examination. So, Lincoln, as he started his day, probably was six feet, four, even without the rare "vertical elasticity," Dr. Blum credits to him.

These two portraits hint at the lankiness of President Johnson, painted by David Philip Wilson, and General Washington, painted by Charles Willson Peale.

In Dr. Blum's list of 25 Presidents, heights are given in the half inch. The law of averages would have had 12 give their heights to the half inch, but hardly 25. And there was some crowding at the six-foot level, according to his figures. Seven were just six feet. This is unbelievable. Their "six feet" probably started at, say, five feet, 11¼ inches. Its undoubtedly a presidential prerogative to state heights in "upcoming" inches. Perhaps Lyndon Johnson is six feet, three inches as some adoring secretary reported to Dr. Blum. If however, he were but six feet, two and five-eighth inches, he did what all Presidents would do—with the exception, probably, of George Washington, who, as we are told, never told a lie.

I conclude that George Washington, not Lyndon Johnson was our second tallest President. To find General Washington's height, I referred to a family heirloom, the 1888 Encyclopedia Britannica. It said:

"Washington measured just six feet when prepared for burial, but his height in his prime, as given in his order for clothes from London was three inches more."

I say, on that basis, Lincoln was first in height and Washington was second.

David S. Keiser
7733 Mill Rd.
Phila Pa 19117

A Concession to Mr. Johnson

12-11-1968

When Dr. Herman Blum discovered last summer that President Lyndon Johnson was 6'3" tall and I, shortly thereafter, came upon a reference that George Washington as a young man gave his height to his London tailor as 6'3", I suggested the possibility that George Washington might have been the taller of the two—and thus our second tallest President.

Recently I wrote the President for "his stocking-feet height to the nearest eighth of an inch," and the November 8, 1968 reply stated: "In response to your recent letter of inquiry, President Johnson is six feet 3½ inches tall."

Deferring to new testimony so definite, I concede that 6'3½" Mr. LBJ is easily our second tallest Chief Magistrate. Because his secretary, Juanita D. Roberts, advised Mr. Blum last May Johnson's height was 6'3"; and now assured me his November elevation is 6'3½", I figure our present White House incumbent is growing at the rate of half an inch per half-year. I hasten in my concession before he grows another half inch and takes "top" priority away from the "six foot four, nearly" record of Abraham Lincoln.

David S. Keiser
Elkins Park, Pa.

Little Things Happening in The Big City

By James Smart

AND REPEATS: David S. Keiser, a local Abraham Lincoln enthusiast, visited John T. Lincoln, of Collingdale (a direct descendant of an earlier Abraham Lincoln, born in 1689 in Mass.) while Lincoln was a patient at Mercy-Fitzgerald Hospital.

There was another patient in the room with Lincoln. His name was Booth. Nurses were named Kennedy & Johnson.

UPI TELEPHOTO

Mrs. Ethel Battelley of Dereham, England, who said "We're just about the only blood Lincolns around these parts," shows a portrait of Abraham Lincoln to two of her sons.

He may be English, but he's a Lincoln

By LUCINDA L. FRANKS

DEREHAM, England (UPI) — The boy with the jutting chin and gangly limbs looked up from the fireplace.

"I may be English," he said, stoking the coals, "but I'm still a Lincoln."

It has been 300 years and a score of generations since the forefathers of Abraham Lincoln slung sack over their shoulders and set off from the east English coast for Her Majesty's fledgling colony across the sea.

But there is a clan here in the foggy village of Dereham that has not forgotten.

"We're just 'bout the only blood Lincolns left 'round these parts and we're proud of it," said Mrs. Ethel Battelley, a plump woman in a hand-sewn apron.

Mrs. Battelley's mother was a Lincoln, a direct descendant of Samuel Lincoln, the impoverished weaver who emigrated to America in 1637 to become the great-great-great-great-great grandfather of President Lincoln.

It is not only Mrs. Battelley's name that speaks up for her Lincoln heritage. She has three tall, lanky sons, each carrying the unmistakably Lincolnesque features—jutting chin, square jaw, sharp, chiseled facial structure.

The Battelleys are a working class family who live in a small brick house and like to spend their time down at the pub or at home chatting around a coal fire. Mrs. Battelley's husband is a truck driver. Her son, Martin, 31, the one she thinks looks most like Lincoln, is a postman. Christopher, 28, whose birthday falls two days after Lincoln's, is a civil servant and plays cricket on a county team.

Mrs. Battelley's sons may not have much thought for politics but according to townsfolk who call them "the battling Battelleys," they play soccer every weekend "with the guts of a thoroughbred Lincoln."

"All I can say is they're a pack of rebels," said Mrs. Batteley. "You should see them on the soccer field. And Martin's always speaking out and getting people's backs up."

Martin looks much like a skinnier version of Lincoln, beardless, strong-voiced and articulate.

"I don't know that many details about Abe," he said.

"But I like the way he spoke his mind. He wasn't afraid to call a spade a spade and I like to think I'm a bit that way."

Mrs. Battelley threw a new bag of coal on the fire and brewed some tea. "You won't see any log cabins 'round here but we've always been proud of one thing— and you might as well call it the Lincoln in us—we have no patience for anything crooked, anything deceitful."

Mrs. Battelley remembers when she became really aware of her Lincoln connections. "Of course, I'd known about it for many years, but it really came to the fore when the Americans came over during the war," she said.

"A huge black car drove up and some top-ranking American got out all in medals and brass buttons. They called my cousin in from the garden and introduced her as a direct descendant of Abe Lincoln. She had on an old Mackintosh and big Wellington boots and a hideous old hat. We always laugh when we think of her shaking hands with him because she'd been cleaning out the chicken house."

The Lincoln stock came from Dereham and the nearby market towns of Hingham, Norwich and Swanton Morley. The Battelleys and their cousins are the only remaining blood relations of Lincoln in Britain but many scraps of history on the original Lincolns still exist in church registers and library archives.

The registers reveal that most of the early Lincolns were minor gentry hard-working farmers of the middle yeoman class and parish priests.

LINCOLN DESCENDANTS Mrs. Ethel Battelley, who claims a blood relationship to Abraham Lincoln, looks at a portrait of the 16th president of the United States. Her sons, from left, are Martin, 31, Christopher, 28, and Ian, 26.

2-12-70

English Lincolns Proud of Heritage

By LUCINDA L. FRANKS

DEREHAM, England (UPI) — The boy with the jutting chin and gangly limbs looked up from the fireplace.

"I may be English," he said, stoking the coals, "but I'm still a Lincoln."

It has been 300 years since the forefathers of Abraham Lincoln slung sacks over their shoulders and set off from the east English coast for Her Majesty's fledgling colony across the sea.

BUT THERE is a clan in the foggy English village of Dereham that has not forgotten.

"We're just 'bout the only blood lincolns left 'round these parts and we're proud of it," said Mrs. Ethel Battelley, a plump woman in a handsewn apron.

Mrs. Bettelley's mother was a Lincoln, a direct descendant of Samuel Lincoln, the impoverished weaver who emigrated to American in 1637 to become the great-great-great-great-great grandfather of President Lincoln.

IT IS NOT only Mrs. Bettelley's name that speaks up for her Lincoln heritage. She has three tall lanky sons, each carrying the unmistakable Lincolonesque features — jutting chin, square jaw, sharp, chiseled facial structure.

The Battelleys are a working class family who live in a small brick house and like to spend their time down at the pub or at home chatting around a coal fire. Mrs. Battelley's husband is a truck driver. Martin, 31, the son she thinks looks most like Lincoln, is a postman. Christopher, 28, whose birthday falls two days after Lincon's, is a civil servant and Ian, 26, is an engineer and plays cricket on a county team.

Mrs. Battelley's sons may not have much thought for politics but according to townstolk who call them "The Battling Battelleys," they play soccer every weekend "with the guts of a thoroughbred Lincoln."

"ALL I CAN say is they're a pack of rebels," said Mrs. Battelley. "You should see them on the soccer fields. And Martin's always speaking out and getting people's his mind. He wasn't afraid to call a spade a spade and I like to think I'm a bit that way."

MRS. BATTELLEY threw a new bag of coal on the fire and brewed some tea. "You won't see any log cabins 'round here but we've always been proud of one thing — and you might as well call it the Lincoln in us — we have no patience for anything crooked, anything deceitful."

Mrs. Battelley remembers when she became really aware of her Lincoln connections. "Of course I'd known about it for many years, but it really came to the fore when the Americans came over during the war," she said.

"A huge black car drove up and some top-ranking American got out all in medals and brass buttons. They called my cousin in from the garden and introduced her as a direct descendant of Abe Lincoln. She had on an old mackintosh and big Wellington boots and a hideous old hat. We always laugh when we think of her shaking hands with him because she'd been cleaning out the chicken house."

THE LINCOLN stock came from Dereham and the nearby market towns of Hingham, Norwich and Swanton Morley. The Battelleys and their cousins are the only remaining blood relations of Lincoln in Britain but many scraps of history on the original Lincolns still exist in church registers and library archives.

The registers reveal most of the early Lincolns were minor gentry — hard-working farmers of the middle yeoman class and parish priests.

But a few were rebels. The story of Samuel Lincoln, who renounced his homeland and struck out for America at age 15, is a legend throughout eastern England.

SAMUEL'S GRANDFATHER, Richard Lincoln from Hingham, was one of the wealthiest of the Lincoln stock and according to 17th century documents "a landowner whose eye was filled with the ladies."

Richard divorced Samuel's grandmother and proceeded to marry again four times, tious woman, who according to documents "had particular loathing for Samuel's father, Edward, and a mighty influence over Richard."

When Samuel was in his teens, Richard died. Richard's will, which due to the urgings of his wife disinherited Edward and forced him to leave home to find his fortune, helped to shape the course of American history.

EDWARD WAS an embittered and poverty-stricken man, rebellious and never satisfied with his lot after his father's death.

His son Samuel also was discontent. He became a weaver's apprentice in Hingham and fell under the influence of Robert Peck, a maverick Anglican minister who defied a church order to decorate his communion altar with religious statues and trappings. Peck took an axe and chopped the altar to pieces instead.

Peck, subsequently excommunicated from the church, gathered up his followers and urged them to sever their ties with England. "No more tarrying here," he said. "Let us swear fidelity to one mother and so resolve for New England."

HIS PARISH sold their houses and furniture, there heirlooms — pewter, silver spoons, spruce chests — at a town auction and made for the seaport with only burlap sacks on their backs.

Shortly afterward, Samuel, then 15, packed up his belongings and sailed for America with his master weaver in 1637. With his two brothers, who also emigrated, Samuel founded the town of Hingham in Massachusetts. Six generations later came Abraham, the Sixteenth President of the United States.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1970

British 'Abe' Plans Lincoln Land Visit

BY GWEN MORGAN

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

EAST DEREHAM, England, April 11—Martin Battelley, 32, a postman in this small Norfolk town who resembles his kinsman Abraham Lincoln, was doing his homework today for a trip to Springfield, Ill.

Battelley, who is tall, thin, and angular, and has deep blue eyes, has cabled his plans to accept an invitation to visit in Springfield "anytime after May." He has been invited to visit there because of his "Lincoln look."

"All he needs is a chin-strap beard," commented a friend. A London newspaper reporting the invitation promptly drew the beard on Battelley's photo.

Collects Local Lore

But Battelley, only one of four brothers who has the long lean Lincoln lock, is convinced looks aren't enough for this Illinois pilgrimage to which he is looking forward so much. He is busy accumulating a file of local Lincoln lore to take with him.

His source material all lies within a few miles from home. Only five miles away is Swanton Moreley, where early Lincolns are buried. Only nine miles away is Hingham, where Abraham Lincoln's forebears moved in the 17th century from Swanton Morley, prior to their sailing to America.

Wife May Come

Battelley already has obtained leave from the local post office for the Springfield trip. He is hoping his wife, Sybil can come too and is looking for ways of raising cash for the extra personal expenses her trip would involve.

Should his wife be invited, Battelley already has standby arrangements for Jane, their 8 months old daughter. Jane is to stay with her grandmother Battelley, whose mother was Alice Lincoln of Hingham.

[TRIBUNE Staff Photo]

Visiting Land of Lincoln

Martin Betteley, 32, of East Bereham, England, and his wife, Sybil, relax at O'Hare airport. A distant relative of the Abraham Lincoln family, he will visit home of the famous Civil war president.

Looking more like Abraham Lincoln than anyone else who got off the plane from England yesterday, Martin Battelley, 32, an East Dereham, England, postman, and a distant relative of the Civil war president, began a tour of Lincoln's homeland.

Tho his 5 feet 11-inch stature is slightly less than Lincoln's he was chosen to make the trip because of his general resemblance and relationship.

Battelley said the family is not sure of the exact lineage to Lincoln. "My mother is the real authority on Lincoln," he said, noting she had found a lack of records on the family in the years from the middle of the 18th century to the early 19th.

"I've read a fair bit," Battelley said, but admitted he had just begun studying the Lincoln family since offered the trip to America by a Springfield hotel.

He was offered the trip after the TRIBUNE printed a story on the Battelley family Feb. 12. Raymond W. Johnston, manager of the Leland hotel in Springfield wrote to the family and offered the tour. Mrs. Battelley suggested Martin because he was the one of four brothers who most resembles Lincoln.

Abe's 3d 'cousin' honest about lineage

By Larry S. Finley Ch. Daily News 21 May 1970

Martin F. Battelley of East Dereham, England, did look a bit like Abraham Lincoln in the dimly-lit hospitality lounge at O'Hare Airport.

Battelley and his attractive wife, Sybil, had just made their way through customs when they were swept into the BOAC lounge where photographers, reporters and assorted publicitiy men were waiting.

The tall, angular Briton is supposed to be a third cousin, twice removed, of Abraham Lincoln.

A wire service ran a story on him in March. A Springfield hotel owner read the story and invited him over to see the city where Lincoln spent many years.

"MY MOTHER IS THE REAL authority on Lincoln lore," Battelley said Wednesday as photographers snapped away.

He went on to explain that the lineage from the Great Emancipator to Martin Battelley, British postman, was a little clouded over the years.

Abraham Lincoln

"The latter-day Lincolns in England died out somewhere in the mid-18th Century," he said, but if he can discover the whereabouts of an ancestor in about 1804 or 1805, he may have a clear family tree.

"WOULD YOU LIKE TO NAME a son after Lincoln?" a reporter asked.

"No."

"Well, do you wish your mother had given you Lincoln for a middle name?"

"I might not have really enjoyed it when I was growing up," he said. "I consider 'Lincoln' a surname not a middle name."

The Lincoln look-alike and his wife will spend a couple days in Chicago and then go to Springfield. There the hotel man sponsoring the trip, will show him around and show him off at civic meetings and "maybe even before the constitutional convention."

Martin F. Battelley

10458 WILKINS AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90024
U.S.A.

December 31, 1977

Rector
Parish Church
Hingham England

Dear Sir:

I plan to visit England for the first time during late August and hope to come to Hingham. I have studied the life and genealogy of Abraham Lincoln for nearly 25 years, and of course know of the Lincoln connection to Hingham, as discussed in the enclosed page from William E. Barton's 1925 "The Life of Abraham Lincoln", and on pages 245-7 from his other work entitled "The Lineage of Lincoln" (1929).

Perhaps you could allow me to visit, to see the bust of Lincoln, and the inscription which I have read about. Would it be possible to see the Hingham Church Registers especially for 1622 to show the record of "Samuell, the sonne of Edward Lincolne" who was baptised the 24 daye of August.

May I also ask for direction: you are west of Norwich and just south of East Dereham. I shall probably be coming from London and would hope to spend a day enjoying Hingham and then on to Lincoln and return via Cambridge to London. My schedule is open as I will be on a three week holiday.

If you would be so kind as to let me know if I may visit the Church to see the early history of the forebears of Abraham Lincoln, I would be most grateful — together with driving directions.

Thank you.

Richard Colby

The name Lincoln is first a place-name, and then, by its application to residents in that place, a family name. It goes back to the days of Roman occupation of England, and shares with Cologne on the Rhine the honor of being one of the two names that preserve the Latin abbreviation for "colonia," or colony. "Lind-colonia" by successive abbreviations became Lincoln; the silent letter *l* is reminiscent of this derivation. The family of Lincoln presumably originated in the County of Lincoln, but that is too far remote for any accurate knowledge.

There is some reason to believe that the American Lincolns are descended from those of that name who, in the seventeenth century, lived in Hingham, England; and in the faith that this was true, a bust of Abraham Lincoln was dedicated in the old church in that English village as the World War was drawing to a close. The orator who represented the United States on that occasion was no other than the American ambassador to the court of St. James, the Honorable John W. Davis, and his speech, as printed in the English newspapers, was a good one. The question upon which the connection depends is: was Samuel Lincoln, who came to New England in 1637, sailing from Yarmouth April eighth, arriving in Boston, June twentieth, and after a brief residence with his employer Francis Lawes in Salem, making his home in Hingham, Massachusetts, the same Samuel who was baptized in Hingham, Old England, Sunday, August 24, 1622? If so, he would have been fifteen years of age when he reached New England, assuming that he was baptized within a few days after his birth. But Samuel Lincoln who came over with Francis Lawes in 1637 gave his age as nineteen, and when he died in 1690 his age was given as seventy-one. We can not very well believe that his baptism was postponed four years, for it was the custom of his father, Edward Lincoln, to appear at somewhat regular intervals at the old Hingham church with a baby for baptism, and he did so appear on March 28, 1619, with a son Daniel. This practically forbids our believing that Samuel was born to the same parents in that same year.

However, there is one possibility that must be reckoned with. Samuel Lincoln, being only fifteen, but apprenticed to an employer who wanted to take him to America and Samuel himself greatly desiring to go, may have marked his age up a matter of four years in fear lest his youth should cause his refusal, or in desire that he might earlier reach his majority in the freedom of the new world. I should like to accept this as the case; for there is considerable reason to believe that the Lincolns of Hingham in the new world came from Hingham in the old world.* It is but fair to state, however, that the hypothesis of misrepresentation of his own age by Samuel Lincoln does not solve the difficulty, which involves a longer genealogical discussion than is here practicable, and with no sure answer to the question.

Whatever uncertainty attaches to the English lineage, the first American ancestor of Abraham Lincoln, in the male line, was Samuel Lincoln. He was born in England, apprenticed as a weaver, and came to Salem, Massachusetts, June 20, 1637. He died in Hingham, Massachusetts, May 26, 1690, aged seventy-one. He married in America, before 1650, Martha, whose surname is unknown. She died April 10, 1693. Samuel and Martha Lincoln became the parents of eleven children, of whom eight survived them. Their fourth child, Mordecai, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, June 14, 1657, and died November 8, 1727, aged seventy.

Mordecai Lincoln was an iron founder. He married Sarah Jones, daughter of Abraham Jones, of Hull. She died before February 17, 1701-2, on which date he took a second wife. It is probably through Sarah's father that the name Abraham became prominent in the Lincoln family.

The eldest son of Mordecai Lincoln and his wife Sarah Jones was Mordecai Lincoln, who was born in Hingham, Massa-

*Lea and Hutchinson, in their *Ancestry of Lincoln*, have accepted and made popular the theory of the rise of the Lincoln family in Hingham in England, and it is upon their authority that the bust was erected in 1919. Waldo Lincoln, in his new *History of the Lincoln Family*, is skeptical about it. I should be the more glad to believe that Lea and Hutchinson were right in this particular, because I have found them wrong in so many other matters.

I. THE ENGLISH LINCOLNS

A. THE LINCOLNS OF OLD HINGHAM

On several visits I have personally examined the records of Hingham, Norfolk, England. I acknowledge the courtesy of the rector and especially of his brother, Rev. F. Bentley Greeves, who undertook for me a thorough search of the Hingham Church Registers. I have compared these carefully with those given by Lea and Hutchinson, and have supplied some omissions from their list. Where names and dates vary, I have preferred those of Mr. Greeves.—W. E. B.

1600

Richard Lyncolne, the sone of Edward Lyncolne, was baptized the XX daie of Septeber.

Annes Lincolne, the daughter of Hugh Lincolne, was baptized the XV daie of Marche.

1601

Willm Lyncolne was buried the [illegible] daie of June.

Roberte Lincolne, the sone of George Lincolne, was baptized the XVIII daie of October.

Robert Lincolne and Annes Bore [?], maried XVIII daie of October.

1603

Roberte Lincolne and Annes Harman were maried the VII daie of Noveber.

Alice Lincolne the daughter of Roberte Lincolne was baptized the foresaid [i. e. February 19] daie.

1605

Judeth Lincolne, the daughter [of] Hughe Lincolne was baptized the foresaid [August 18] daie.

Richard Lincolne and Alice Howse were married the XX daie of October.

1606

Sarah, daughter of Edward Lincon, bapt. 13th daie of April.

Anthonie Lincon son of George Lincon was bapt; ye 17th of August.

William Lincon, son of Robt. Lincon was baptized the second of November.

John Lincon, ye son of Richard Lincon, was bapt: ye 14th of November.

John Lincon, the sonn of Richard Lincon was Buried the seaventh of December.

1607

Marye Lincolne, the daughter of Richard Lincolne, was baptized the first day of November.

Elizabeth Lincolne, daughter of Richard Lincolne, was baptized the twentye daye of December.

Note. There were two, or even three, Richard L's, one being Richard L. of Norwood. See infra. F. B. G.

Elizabeth Lincolne, daughter of Richard Lincolne, was buried the one and twentye of Januarye.

1608

Richard Lincolne, sonn of Richard Lincolne, was baptized the Thirteene daye of November.

Abigall Lincolne, the daughter of Robert Lincolne, was baptized the twenty daye of November.

1610

John Lincoln, sonne of Richard Lincolne, was baptized the same daye [i. e. May 20].

Anna Lincolne, daughter of Robt. Lincolne, was bapt: the same daye [i. e. Aug. 12].

Elizabeth Lincolne, daughter of Richard Lincolne, was baptised ye 17 of February.

1611

John, the sonne of Robert Lincolne, was baptised the 15 daye of March.

William Godfreye and Ann Lincolne, married 2 daye of November.

1612

Grace, the daughter of Richard Lincolne, was bapt: the 14 of June.

1613

Peter, the sonne of Richard Lincolne, was baptised the 31 daye of Julye.

1614

Marget, the daughter of Robert Lincolne, was bapt; ye twelceth of June.

Robert, the sonne of Richard Lincolne, was baptised the second daye of October.

Alice Lincolne, was buried, the nynetteene daye of Julye.

Robert the sonne of Richard Lincolne, was buried the fift of October.

Note. Mother of the brothers?

1615

Ann, the daughter of Richard Lincolne, was baptised the 22 of October.

Robert, the sonne of Edward Lincolne, was baptised the nyneteen of November.

Marget, the daughter of Robert Lincolne, was baptised the [3rd of March] same daye.

Marget, the daughter of Robert Lincolne, was buried the 15 of Julye.

1616

Richard Lincolne was buried the one and twentye of October.

1617

Marge, the daughter of Richard Lincolne, was baptised the 26 of Julye.

Katherine, the daughter of Robert Lincolne, was baptised the first of Februarye.

John Lincolne, was buried the three and twentye daye of March.

1618

Mary, daughter of Richard Lincoln, was baptised the 30 daye of Maye.

Thomas Balding and Alice Lincoln, were married the 14 daye of August.

1619

Daniell, the sonne of Edward Lincoln, was baptised the twenty-eight of March.

Pieke, the sonne of Richard Lincolne, was baptised the second of Maye.

Abigall, the daughter of Robert Lincolne, was buried the seaven of June.

1620

Robert, the sonne of Robert Lincolne, was baptised the 27 of August.

Adam, the sonne of Richard Lincolne, was baptised the 28 day of Januarye.

Robert, the sonne of Robert Lincolne, was buried ye twenty-fift day of November.

Richard Lincolne, was buried the three and twentyth day of December.

Note. R. Richard L. had been buried in 1616 (see above), but there was still another Richard or two left to carry on the family.

1621

William, the sonne of Richard Lincolne, was baptised the tenth of Januarye.

1622

Samuell, the sonne of Edward Lincolne, was baptised the 24 daye of August.

Marget, the daughter of Richard Lincolne of Norwoode was baptised the 16 of Februarye.

Note. Richard L. of Norwoode.

Hingham 215

THE COTTAGE
HINGHAM
NORFOLK
NR9 4HU
ENGLAND

18th January, 1978.

Dear Mr. Colby,

The Rector has passed your letter to me, as I deal with all matters concerning our Church registers.

When you come to England, I shall be very pleased to show you our church, the Lincoln bust and the register in which Samuel Lincoln's baptism is entered. When you know the date of your visit, will you contact me, so that I may keep it free. I shall be going away very early in September, but plan to be here in August.

With regard to driving directions: perhaps it would be wise to get directions in London to put you on the right road out of London. One never knows, with road works, etc., what diversions there may be - and I might only confuse you. You should head for Stevenage and then come by Baldock, Royston, Newmarket, Barton Mills and Thetford. The next town after Thetford is Attleborough and, here, when you reach the War Memorial on the left hand side of the road you turn <u>left</u>. Carry on until you come to a school on the right of the road with iron railings round it. Turn <u>right</u> here and this road will, eventually, bring you into Hingham past the church. Come over the cross-roads and straight across the green facing you. You will see a white house on the left of the road and my gates are immediately beyond this house. The trip is just over 100 miles and it might be difficult to fix a time. So, if you come here first, we can go over together to the church.

I suppose there will always be some contraversy about the authenticity of our Samuel Lincoln being the President's ancestor, particularly on account of the age question. This always seems rather silly to me; from time immemorial, for any number of reasons, young people have added years to their age - just as older people take them off! If the Samuel who sailed with Frances Lawes was not the Samuel who was baptised here, why did he leave Lawes and make his way to join a settlement which was almost entirely composed of

Hingham people? Surely, it was because he wanted to join his friends and relations!

I hope we shall be able to show you all you want to see and look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Mary E. Lonsdale.

Parish Archivist.

Richard Colby

Jan. 28, 1978
10458 Wilkins Avenue
Los Angeles Ca. 90024
U.S.A.

My dear Miss Lonsdale:

I was so very pleased to receive your letter of 18th January today. I perceive that you are indeed a Lincoln scholar, and understand my anxiety to see your records of Samuel Lincoln.

I rather assume that there are Lincolns in Hingham today who can also trace their ancestry into the Lincoln forbears of our President?

As soon as my itinerary is firmed up after we reach London I shall be in touch with you.

My wife, Marcia, and I truly look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely yours.
Richard Colby.

English Puritanical Line

BY CHARLOTTE WEBSTER JORDAN

DURING the last year the entire country has been following with interest the achievements of every noteworthy Pilgrim descendant, and their name is legion as they are being dragged into the limelight for justifiable exploitation in this their great tercentenary.

Let us then usher in the month in which Lincoln's birthday falls by giving credit to the Puritan colony of Hingham, Mass, one of whose pioneer band, Samuel Lincoln of old Hingham, England, was the fourth great-grandfather of Abraham Lincoln.

This fact was clearly proved eleven years ago in "The Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln," a volume carefully compiled after much researching on both continents by the English and American authors, Lea and Hutchinson. And the fact of this undoubted lineage has been formally accepted by the home land church of St. Andrew's of Hingham, England, in whose registry is the baptismal record of Samuel Lincoln, the pioneer, who, with a band of fellow parishioners, left old Hingham village when archbishop and king announced their determination to complete the work begun by King James and "harry all the Puritans out of England." The name of Lincoln originated in Norfolk county, England, and Abraham Lincoln's English lineage is among the clearest and most perfectly proved pedigrees.

Young Samuel Lincoln and his descendants shared the privations of the Puritan colony, which frequently intermarried with the nearby colonists of Plymouth and later joined forces with them against the Indians, especially in King Philip's war—county neighbors in the old world, county neighbors in the new.

Later on Mordecai Lincoln, Samuel Lincoln's son, migrated from "Ye Free Plantation of New Hingham" to New Jersey, and shortly after moved on to Pennsylvania. Here the family set up a forge and some of the original ironworks are still in existence. In the next century we find them in Virginia, where Abraham Lincoln (the President's grandfather, for whom he was named) was killed by the Indians. Every one is familiar with the Lincoln wanderings from this point—from Virginia to Kentucky, where President Lincoln was born, and on through Indiana to Illinois, where he was living when nominated for the presidency.

* * * *

OLD Hingham Church is naturally very proud of the illustrious descendant of one of its parishioners, and for some years past most cordial relations have existed between this English village of Hingham and its New England daughter of the same name. The very font at which Abraham Lincoln's ancestral great-grandfather, Samuel Lincoln, was baptized in old St. Andrew's has been presented by that venerable church to one of the Puritan churches in Massachusetts.

It is probably the oldest font in use in our country. Other gifts have been exchanged between the two Hinghams, and now comes the culminating memorial, cementing the relationship and proclaiming in as imperishable form as man can devise—in stone, in bronze and in marble—the Puritan lineage of Lincoln the idealist, the liberator, the very spirit of that democracy celebrated this month on Pilgrim day.

It was originally planned to erect this memorial in 1914, as one of the commemorative events marking the completion of the 100 years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. The outbreak of the world war delayed matters until the shadow of the Zeppelin should disappear, and the memorial (a bronze tablet with suitable inscription, with the Volk bust of Lincoln inclosed in a stone frame in architectural conformity with the church interior) was finally set up in the north wall of old St. Andrew's in October. Ambassador Davis unveiled the bust, and the village,

A STREET IN HINGHAM, HOME OF LINCOLN'S ANCESTORS.

with flags and bands and holiday garb, welcomed back to his ancient home their distinguished kinsman from overseas.

As it turned out, the memorial could not have been installed at a more auspicious time or when its message was more sorely needed. It is right that we should honor the Lincoln log cabin, but in this Pilgrim year it is well for us to extend our pilgrimage beyond the log cabin, back to the homeland, where we may read the classic message in its new setting and rejoice in the fact, historically proved and internationally ratified, that the greatest descendant of Puritan lineage is Abraham Lincoln:

> In this parish for many generations lived the Lincolns, ancestors of the American Abraham Lincoln, to whom, greatest of that lineage, many citizens of the United States have erected this memorial in the hope that for all ages between that land and this land and all lands there shall be "Malice toward none, with charity for all."

* * * *

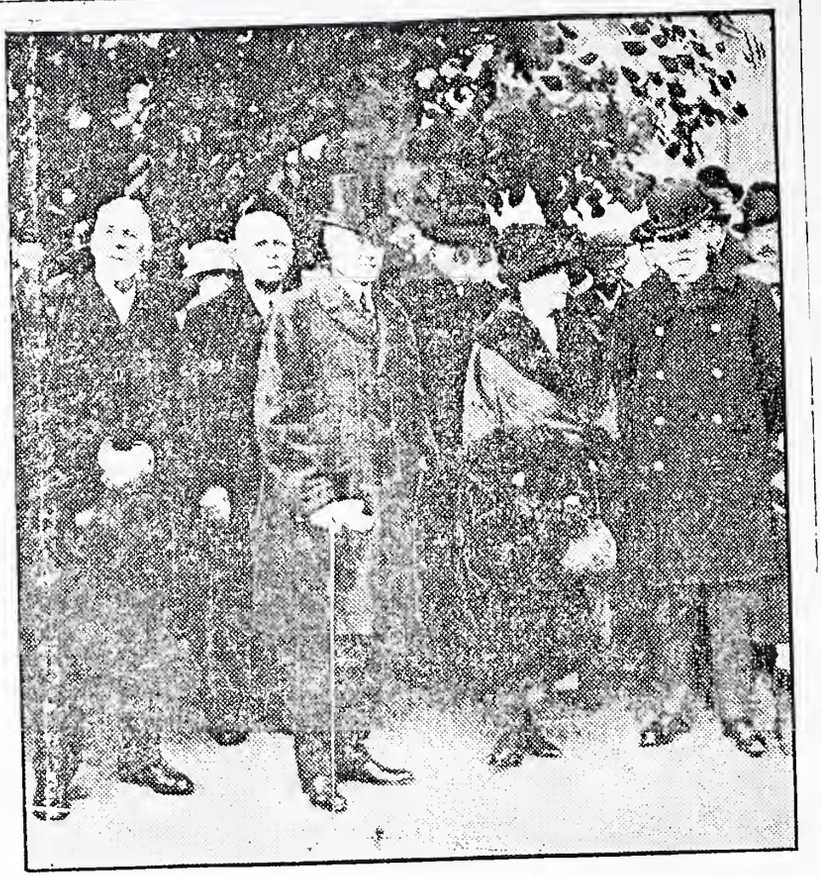
THE original plan for the Lincoln wall tablet was designated by a member of the Yale Art School, the stone frame was approved by the best authorities on church architecture, the inscription was written by the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates of New York, and the marble bust by Volk, made from a life mask of the great emancipator, was selected as the best to place at the side of the tablet. While this bust is not as familiar to us as are the bearded portraits of Lincoln, it is considered by members of his family as the truest likeness, physically and spiritually. Artists and friends are all agreed that it was a perfect reproduction of his face, and greatly beautiful in its humanness and gravity. Of course, marble cannot give "the kindest eyes ever placed in mortal head," but barring that, this Volk bust is undoubtedly the bust for the ages. It is that of a man who has held to his vision and has received time's accolade. As the beckoning new world of freedom was the compelling vision of Lincoln's ancestors, so was the land of freedom for all the vision of their illustrious descendants. Tablet and bust arrived at Old Hingham just as the call to war startled a peaceful world.

Every schoolboy in the United States is, or should be, familiar with the story of the migrations of the Lincoln pioneers from Virginia to Kentucky, where our Abraham Lincoln was born, and on through Indiana to Illinois, where the martyred President lived and is now buried. But few have cared to go beyond that point or have ever heard the interesting story of the ancestral Puritan Lincoln, who left Hingham, England, in 1632-35-37, led by the minister of historic St. Andrews. The band journeyed to Massachusetts, and a few years after the arrival of the Mayflower Pilgrims founded their colony.

Upon this exodus Cotton Mather makes this quaint comment:

> This light (independency), having been by the persecuting prelates put under a bushel was now, by the good Providence of heaven, fetched away into New England, where the good people of our Hingham did rejoice in the light for a season.

The 130 families who thus rescued the light of religious liberty from its bushel extinction left the comfort of well established homes for the frontier edge of an untried continent because they glimpsed the dawn of the government described by the fourth great-grandson of Samuel Lincoln as peculiar brand of humor. Then, too, the talented young dramatist during his recent sojourn in the United States learned many things about the friendly, personal influence which our great fellow countryman still exerts upon us. I heard Drinkwater say that he was particularly impressed during the course of his visit by the difference between the British and American attitudes toward national heroes. That while England felt the greatest pride in its heroes of past centuries the American enthusiasm goes out to those within the memory of the living, the still-palpitating tradition, and that the fact that America still looks upon Lincoln as her great and kindly personal friend is but another manifestation of what the dramatist gracefully terms our "genius for friendship."



AT THE UNVEILING OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HINGHAM, ENGLAND, THE HOME OF LINCOLN'S PURITAN ANCESTORS. IN THE GROUP ARE CANON A. C. W. UPCHER, RECTOR OF THE CHURCH; SIR GEORGE M. CHAMBERLAIN, LORD MAYOR OF NORWICH; JOHN W. DAVIS, THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR; MRS. DAVIS AND THE EARL OF LEICESTER.

It is sometimes claimed that a mother country is the last to acknowledge the surpassing merits of her fledglings who have had the temerity to forsake the home nest; but the recent memorial celebration at Old Hingham effectually dispels any such claim. For this was not the first time that Anglo-American reciprocity of feeling had been demonstrated between the church of Hingham, England, and its namesake in the new world. Some years before the home village had exchanged with "Ye Free Plantation of New Tingham," as its settlers were quaintly styled, various stone and was undoubtedly known to the forefathers (whose names are now engraved upon it) before they left for America. This old home memento was formally presented by Ambassador Bryce in the name of the English villagers, their Puritan descendants reciprocating by sending a block of New England granite to replace the familiar landmark. To the old meeting house of the first parish in the plantation, widely known as "the Old Ship Church," "gathered" in 1638 and built in 1681, the oldest unaltered place of public worship now in use in the United States, and to the churches springing up around it old St. Andrew's has sent many interesting things. Among them are a silver communion set, a chair and lectern which had done duty in the old church, and, lastly, in 1890, the original font, probably the oldest font now in the United States, where five generations of Lincolns (including Samuel Lincoln, the pioneer in 1619) were baptized, was presented to the Massachusetts church by the rector and people of Hingham, England.

Now the settler's decendants have made their return to their mother church and have celebrated the return of peace by setting up the Lincoln memorial at Old Hingham. Under the efficient management of its rural dean, chairman of the reception committee, the well organized ceremonial in hon-

LINCOLN'S MEMORY REVERED IN BRITAIN

Ancestral Home Is Deeded as Memorial—Winant Hails RAF Defense of Freedom

By DAVID ANDERSON

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12 — Lincoln's birthday was observed here today. The ancestral roots of the great American were traced back to the fifteenth century in a Norfolk village and at the same time the significance of his faith in democracy was aplied to the people of these islands fighting for their lives and the right to remain free.

The title and deeds to the land on which stood the home of Richard Lincoln at Swanton Morely in Norfolk were turned over to the British National Trust as a site for a shrine at a ceremony in the United States Embassy in London. United States Ambassador John J. Winant noted it was a gracious gesture to have the presentation made on this date and in the place that by diplomatic usage, was American territory.

It was Richard Lincoln's grandson, Samuel, who migrated across the Atlantic in 1637 and became the first American ancestor of President Lincoln. There are many records of the family in Norfolk, explained Col. J. Leslie of Brancaster, donor of the site, some of them going back to the fifteenth century. Only recently, however, was the Swanton Morely property identified with the Lincoln family.

Only Original Doors Left

A will made by Richard in 1615, five years before his death, described the house as a "new mansion" fifty feet in length. Unfortunately, the Colonel said, the structure was demolished in 1892. All that remains today are two doors salvaged from the scrap heap and it is hoped they will be included in the memorial.

In contrast with the slender physical reminders of Abraham Lincoln's British background, there is a wealth of evidence of what he meant to the people of this country and, as Ambassador Winant said today, the ideals of the United Kingdom correspond to those of Lincoln.

No man would have been quicker than Lincoln to appreciate the indebtedness of mankind to fighter pilots of the Royal Air Force in the Battle of Britain, the Ambassador continued.

Cites Heroism of RAF

"Already ten countries had been overrun and plans to bomb Pearl Harbor were under way," he said. "If England had fallen that summer of 1940, the best we could have hoped for would have been to fight an endless war against the resources of the enslaved world. All present hopes for our American way of life would have been dead."

Mr. Winant then recalled the night enemy bombs smashed the House of Commons and destroyed the altar of Westminster Abbey. He went to see the damage the next day and paused before St. Gauden's statue of Lincoln.

"As I looked at the bowed figure of the Great Emancipator and thought of his life I could not help but remember that he loved God and that he had defined and represented democratic government and that he hated slavery," Mr. Winant added. "And as an American I was proud that he was there in all that wreckage as a friend and sentinel of gallant days and a reminder that in the great battle for freedom he waited quietly for support for those things for which he lived and died."

LAMBERT & RAGGETT.
Genealogists.

48, WOODHURST AVENUE,
WATFORD. HERTS.

Specialised Indexes for Family History.

Section.

A. American & Colonial references from British Records.

B. Births & Baptisms from Parish Registers, Bibles etc.,

E. Evidence of Identity: School Admissions: Apprentices: Depositions from various Courts of Law etc.

F. Pedigrees. References only.

H. Short Descents from wills and legal proceedings of a different surname to the testator, plaintiff, or defendant.

M. Marriages wherein one or both parties are of a different county or parish to that of the place of marriage.

MI. Monumental Inscriptions, Burials and Obituary Notices.

Q. Queries: a register of items not found in our indexes. No charge for insertion, but if the required entry is found at a later date a fee of 10/- will be charged for a copy.

Z. Miscellaneous.

Search Fees.

For a single item in any one section 5/-.

A General Search in all sections for a particular surname £2. 2/-.

A General Search in selected outside sources £5. 5. 0.
Pedigrees traced from £10. 10. 0.

All fees payable with order.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, LINCOLN, ENG LAND. This magnificent structure dominates the Lincoln county of England where Abraham Lincoln's ancestors lived. It was begun in the 12th Century and completed two hundred years later. It once had a spire which rose 253 feet above the central tower, which is the loftiest mediaeval square tower in England.

THE ENGLISH LINCOLNS. This chart gives the names of Lincoln's English ancestors of whom we have definite information. Barton in Ch3. of his Lineage, tells us what is known about them.

ANCESTRY

THE ENGLISH LINCOLNS

I. Robert Lincoln of Hingham, Eng.
died 1543

II. Robert Lincoln of Hingham, Eng.
died 1556

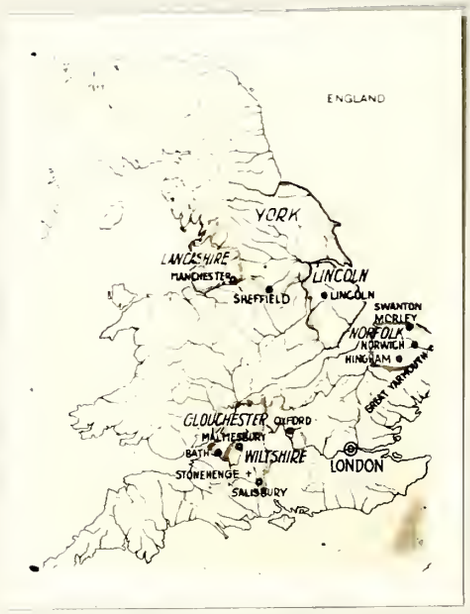
III. Richard Lincoln of Hingham, and
Swanton Morley, died 1620

IV. Edward Lincoln of Hingham, Eng.
died 1640

V. Samuel Lincoln of Hingham, Eng.
and Hingham, Mass.
Baptized 24 Aug. 1622; re-
moved to Mass. 1637. d. 1690

(Barton, W.E., Lineage of Lincoln, p. 25)

ENGLAND
Map



Most of the English Lincolns lived in the northeatern counties.

The Hanks family came from the counties west of London.

See BL. ch. 3.

Map of England

THE ENGLISH LINCOLNS

I. Robert Lincoln of Hingham, Eng.
died 1543

II. Robert Lincoln of Hingham, Eng.
died 1556

III. Richard Lincoln of Hingham, and
Swanton Morley, died 1620

IV. Edward Lincoln of Hingham, Eng.
died 1640

V. Samuel Lincoln of Hingham, Eng.
and Hingham, Mass.
Baptized 24 Aug. 1622; re-
moved to Mass. 1637. d. 1690

(Barton, W.E., Lineage of Lincoln, p. 25)

ENGLAND

Map


YORK
LANCASHIRE
MANCHESTER
SHEFFIELD
LINCOLN
LINCOLN
SWANTON MORLEY
NORFOLK
NORWICH
HINGHAM
GREAT YARMOUTH
GLOUCESTER
OXFORD
MALMESBURY
BATH
WILTSHIRE
STONEHENGE
SALISBURY
LONDON


OUTLINE MAP
OF
ENGLAND
SHOWING
YORK
LANCASHIRE
MANCHESTER
SHEFFIELD
LINCOLN
LINCOLN
SWANTON
MORLEY
NORFOLK
NORWICH
HINGHAM
GREAT YARMOUTH
GLOUCESTER
OXFORD
MALMESBURY
BATH
WILTSHIRE
LONDON
STONEHENGE
SALISBURY